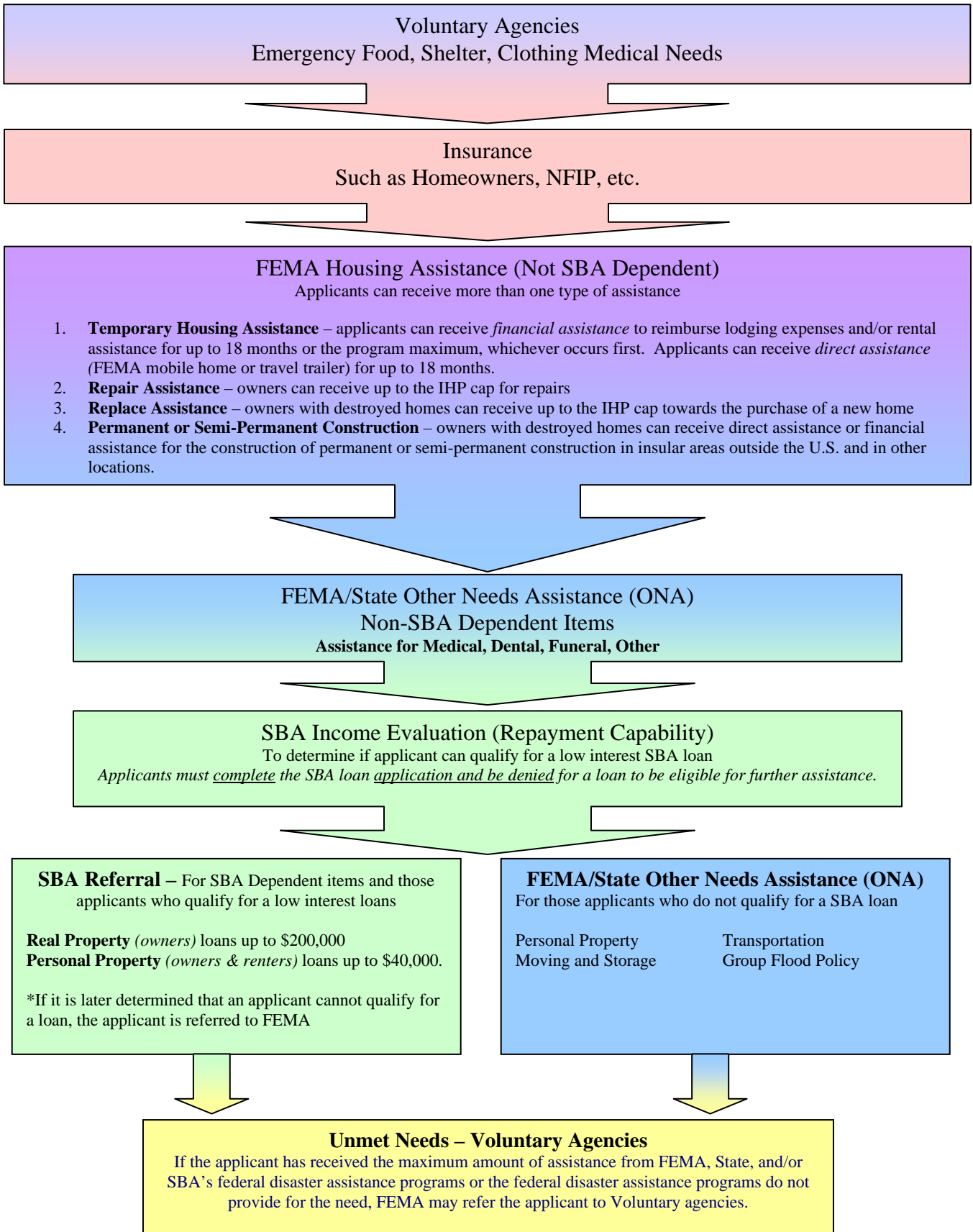


# Individual Assistance Sequence of Delivery



**NOTE:** Eligibility is based on a FEMA inspection conducted on the damaged property. Max amount of Individuals and Households Assistance (IHP) is adjusted annually according to the CPI index. The maximum amount for FY08 is \$28,800.



**HSEMD**



**FEMA**

# **IOWA DISASTER TEMPORARY HOUSING HOTLINE**

**IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE LOCATING TEMPORARY HOUSING  
CALL THE TOLL-FREE HOUSING HOTLINE**

**1-866-274-4392**

**7 DAYS A WEEK**

**7 AM TO 9 PM**

Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Division and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have established this toll-free number for Iowa residents whose homes are uninhabitable and who need assistance locating temporary housing because of damages suffered in the severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding that began May 25.



**HSEMD**



**FEMA**

# **LÍNEA DE AYUDA DE VIVIENDA TEMPORAL POR DESASTRE EN IOWA**

**SI NECESITA AYUDA PARA ENCONTRAR VIVIENDA TEMPORAL,  
LLAME A LA LÍNEA GRATUITA DE AYUDA DE VIVIENDA**

**1-866-274-4392**

**7 DÍAS A LA SEMANA  
DE 7AM A 9PM**

La División de Iowa del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional y Manejo de Emergencias (HSEMD, por sus siglas en inglés), y la Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (FEMA, por sus siglas en inglés) han establecido esta línea telefónica gratuita para los habitantes de Iowa cuyas viviendas quedaran inhabitables y que necesitan ayuda para encontrar una vivienda temporal debido a daños causados por las fuertes tormentas, tornados e inundaciones que comenzaron el 25 de mayo.

Individual Assistance Daily Report  
FEMA DR-1763-IA

7/25/2008						
COB: 07/24/08		DAILY	CUMULATIVE	This information is for internal use only, not for public distribution. For Official FEMA figures, please contact the Planning Department		
Total Registrations		238	33,816			
Regs In Designated Counties		235	33,618			
Regs In Un Designated Counties		3	195			
Individuals and Households Program (IHP)						
	DAILY	CUMULATIVE		DAILY	CUMULATIVE	
Eligibility Rate	95%	74%	Total \$ Apprv'd	\$828,978.68	\$111,592,307.34	
Registrations Referred	191	27,614	Total \$ Disbursed	\$1,009,354.22	\$111,162,657.76	
Registrations Withdrawn	8	1,153	IHP Max Awards (Totals)	6	984	
Registrations Pending	187	564				
Registrations Ineligible	0	5,875				
Registrations Approved	164	20,022				
Housing Assistance (HA) Other Needs Assistance (ONA)						
	DAILY	CUMULATIVE		DAILY	CUMULATIVE	
Eligibility Rate	82%	71%	Eligibility Rate	67%	38%	
# of Payment Disbursed	261	26,764	# of Payments Disbursed	103	6,064	
\$ Amount Approved	\$390,770.60	\$99,585,789.49	\$ Amount Approved	\$438,208.08	\$12,006,517.85	
\$ Amount Disbursed	\$824,955.29	\$99,557,464.56	\$ Amount Disbursed	\$184,398.93	\$11,605,193.20	
Average HA award		\$5,301.63	Average ONA award		\$1,918.28	
Referrals	384	26,887	Referrals	120	16,992	
Withdrawn	4	984	Withdrawn	4	708	
Pending HA	176	515	Pending ONA	93	549	
Ineligible	21	6,604	Ineligible	80	9,476	
Approved	117	18,784	Approved	168	6,259	
			Funeral Assistance Pnd	1	\$ 53,842.41	
Inspection Services (IS)			SBA COB: 07/24/08	Home Loans	Business/EDIL	Total
COB 7/24/08	Daily	Total	Applications Issued	21,192	6,127	27,319
Inspections Issued	237	30,543	Number Accepted	4,828	897	5,725
Returned to FEMA	197	29,938	Approved	1,909	236	2,145
Open	N/A	605	Dollars Approved	\$106,555,000	\$24,780,600	\$131,335,600
Turnaround Time (days.hrs.mins)		3.22.39				
QC's Performed	N/A	1,604				
Inspectors in the Field	N/A	40				
WEEK ENDING: 7/19/2008			Disaster Unemployment Assistance Weekly Report			
			Cumulative Total			Cumulative
Number of Applications Received			1330	Number of applications Approved		201
Number of Withdrawn or Disapproved			205	Number of Applications Disbursed		26
Claims Pending			924	\$ Amount of Applications Disbursed		\$15,596.00
SITE REQUESTS - COB 7/24/08						
Site Type	Site Request Pending in Queue	Site Feasible	Occupied	Pending		
Commerical	525	595	119	406		
Private	25	14	1	24		
Total	550	609	120	430		
PPI RECAP						
PPI Location	Pending in Queue	Not Referred to Direct Housing	P4 Referrals	Total Contacts		
JFO	692	555	812	1367		
Registration Status						
Designated Counties	Daily	Cumulative	Undesignated Counties	Daily	Cumulative	
Adams	8	179	Adair	0	8	
Allamakee	1	88	Appanoose	0	2	
Benton	5	516	Audubon	0	5	
Black Hawk	10	4,133	Buena Vista	0	3	
Boone	5	221	Carroll	0	9	
Bremer	0	1,202	Cass	0	10	
Buchanan	1	403	Clarke	0	5	
Butler	0	1,397	Clay	0	1	
Cedar	0	137	Dickinson	0	1	
Cerro Cordo	9	1,610	Grundy	2	14	
Chickasaw	0	109	Guthrie	0	6	
Clayton	1	157	Henry	0	10	
Clinton	1	35	Howard	0	32	
Crawford	8	198	Humboldt	0	19	
Dallas	10	119	Jackson	0	13	
Davis	0	30	Jefferson	0	4	
Decatur	8	40	Monroe	0	8	
Delaware	1	296	Plymouth	0	1	
Des Moines	2	287	Pocahontas	0	2	
Dubuque	6	206	Poweshiek	0	8	
Fayette	2	148	Ringgold	1	8	

Individual Assistance Daily Report  
FEMA DR-1763-IA

Floyd	1	517	Sac		0	2
Franklin	0	211	Sawyer	WI	0	1
Fremont	1	125	Shelby		0	1
Greene	2	141	Taylor		0	9
Hamilton	1	144	Washburn	WI	0	1
Hancock	1	338	Washington	IL	0	1
Hardin	5	331	Wayne		0	3
Harrison	0	59	Winnebago		0	8
Iowa	0	71				
Jasper	0	121				
Johnson	6	1,444				
Jones	0	262				
Keokuk	3	42				
Kossuth	0	53				
Lee	2	115				
Linn	12	8,667				
Louisa	1	568				
Lucas	1	34				
Madison	2	78				
Mahaska	0	81				
Marion	1	147				
Marshall	5	314				
Mills	2	122				
Mitchell	0	98				
Monona (4 deaths)	2	9				
Montgomery	21	162				
Muscatine	4	351				
Page	4	342				
Polk	31	3,449				
Pottawattamie	10	223				
Scott	6	564				
Story	2	184				
Tama	0	281				
Union	6	499				
Van Buren	1	66				
Wapello	2	453				
Warren	4	291				
Washington	0	26				
Webster	6	228				
Winneshiek	0	472				
Worth	3	207				
Wright	9	217				
Total	235	33,618	Total		3	195

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)

DRC # and County	Area	City	Address	Opening Date	Closing Date	Daily	Cumulative
MDRC#1 Butler - CLOSED	1	Parkersburg	100 Colfax Street 50665	28-May-08	28-May-08		227
MDRC#2A Butler - CLOSED	1	New Hartford	308 Packwaukee St. 50660	29-May-08	2-Jun-08		48
DRC#2 Butler - CLOSED	1	New Hartford	308 Packwaukee St. 50660	3-Jun-08	7-Jun-08		39
DRC#5 Butler - CLOSED	1	New Hartford	509 Beaver St 50660	8-Jun-08	8-Jun-08		0
MDRC#4 Black Hawk - CLOSED	1	Waterloo	1407 Independence 50703	5-Jun-08	10-Jun-08		30
MDRC#2B Black Hawk - CLOSED	1	Cedar Falls	2501 Minnesota St. 50613	9-Jun-08	11-Jun-08		116
MDRC#4B Butler - CLOSED	1	Clarksville	103 S Elizabeth St. 50619	14-Jun-08	17-Jun-08		111
MDRC#4C Butler - CLOSED	1	Shell Rock	303 S Cherry 50670	17-Jun-08	18-Jun-08		83
MDRC#4D Butler - CLOSED	1	Dumont	630 1st Street 50625	19-Jun-08	20-Jun-08		55
MDRC #6D Adams-CLOSED	3	Corning	1012 10th Street 50841	30-Jun-08	6-Jul-08		61
MDRC #20A Hardin-CLOSED	1	Iowa Falls	218 S. River Street 50126	30-Jun-08	6-Jul-08		93
MDRC #18A Chickasaw - CLOSED	1	New Hampton	260 E. Prospect 50659	24-Jun-08	28-Jun-08		27
MDRC #4F Butler - CLOSED	1	Allison	101 S. Main 50602	24-Jun-08	25-Jun-08		22
MDRC #3B Butler - CLOSED	1	New Hartford	308 Packwaukee St. 50660	11-Jun-08	29-Jun-08		516
MDRC #15A Fayette - CLOSED	1	West Union	114 N. Vine St. 52175	24-Jun-08	29-Jun-08		41
MDRC #16A Marion - CLOSED	1	Knoxville	1302 N. Lincoln St. 50138	24-Jun-08	29-Jun-08		47
MDRC#12A Floyd - CLOSED	1	Charles City	500 N. Grand 50616	20-Jun-08	30-Jun-08		227
MDRC#2C Bremer - CLOSED	1	Waverly	1405 4th Ave, SW 50677	19-Jun-08	30-Jun-08		743

Individual Assistance Daily Report  
FEMA DR-1763-IA

MDRC #14A Cerro Gordo-CLOSED	1	Mason City	100 S. Federal Ave. 50401	23-Jun-08	2-Jul-08		960
DRC#7 Story - CLOSED	1	Nevada	900 6th St. 50201	20-Jun-08	3-Jul-08		42
MDRC#3 Buchanan - CLOSED	2	Aurora	401 Woodruff 50607	4-Jun-08	10-Jun-08		119
MDRC#4E Butler - CLOSED	1	Greene	201 N. 5th St. 50636	21-Jun-08	22-Jun-08		65
MDRC#9A Linn - CLOSED	2	Cedar Rapids	4801 Golf St. NE 52402	18-Jun-08	19-Jun-08		3
MDRC#10A Linn - CLOSED	2	Cedar Rapids	2600 Edgewood Rd SW 52405	18-Jun-08	23-Jun-08		2596
DRC#3 Buchanan - CLOSED	2	Aurora	401 Woodruff 50607	10-Jun-08	28-Jun-08		167
MDRC #19A Louisa - CLOSED	2	Columbus J.	99 Second Street 52057	24-Jun-08	27-Jun-08		372
MDRC #17A Clayton - CLOSED	1	Elkader	916 High Street 52043	24-Jun-08	28-Jun-08		105
MDRC #10B Jones - CLOSED	2	Anamosa	200 S. Gamavillo St. 52205	25-Jun-08	30-Jun-08		61
DRC #8 Tama - CLOSED	2	Toledo	203 W. High St. 52342	23-Jun-08	3-Jul-08		118
MDRC #10C Delaware - CLOSED	2	Manchester	200 E. Acres Street 52057	30-Jun-08	3-Jul-08		55
MDRC#6A Union - CLOSED	3	Creston	116 W Adams St. 50801	17-Jun-08	21-Jun-08		156
MDRC #6B Page - CLOSED	3	Shenandoah	400 W. Sheridan 51601	22-Jun-08	24-Jun-08		73
MDRC#6C Union - CLOSED	3	Creston	116 W. Adams St. 50801	25-Jun-08	30-Jun-08		109
MDRC#11A Polk - CLOSED	3	Des Moines	203 E. Euclid Ave 50313	19-Jun-08	30-Jun-08		1995
MDRC #19B Louisa - CLOSED	2	Wapello	317 N Water Street 52653	28-Jun-08	7-Jul-08		669
MDRC #16B Wapello - CLOSED	2	Ottumwa	525 Granview 52501	30-Jun-08	8-Jul		228
MDRC#19C Muscatine - CLOSED	2	Muscatine	2705 Cedar St 52761	7-Jul-08	9-Jul		5
MDRC#8A Linn - CLOSED	2	Palo	505 Vinton St 52324	18-Jun-08	8-Jul-08		904
MDRC# 10D Jasper - CLOSED	3	Colfax	204 N. League 50054	5-Jul-08	9-Jul		41
MDRC #21A Cedar - CLOSED	2	Tipton	400 Cedar Street 52772	30-Jun-08	9-Jul		94
MDRC#9B Johnson - CLOSED	2	Iowa City	4260 Oak Crest Hill Rd 52246	19-Jun-08	11-Jul-08		868
MDRC#20B Chickasaw - CLOSED	1	Nashua	125 Greenwood Ave 50658	7-Jul-08	11-Jul		37
MDRC #13A Des Moines - CLOSED	2	Burlington	1221 S. Gear Ave 52655	23-Jun-08	11-Jul		629
MDRC#6E Fremont - CLOSED	3	Hamburg	309 S Street 51640	7-Jul-08	11-Jul		21
DRC#13 Bremer - CLOSED	1	Waverly	1405 4th Ave, SW 50677	1-Jul-08	12-Jul-08		325
MDRC#5A Linn - CLOSED	2	Cedar Rapids	401 76th Ave 52404	18-Jun-08	12-Jul-08		1171
DRC#12 Floyd - CLOSED	1	Charles City	500 N. Grand 50616	1-Jul-08	12-Jul-08		190
MDRC#1B Benton - CLOSED	2	Vinton	210 W 21st St 52349	19-Jun-08	12-Jul-08		617
MDRC#16C Scott - CLOSED	2	Davenport	901 E Kimberly Rd 52806	9-Jul-08	12-Jul-08		28
DRC#6 Black Hawk - CLOSED	1	Cedar Falls	2003 Campus St 50613	12-Jun-08	12-Jul-08		924
MDRC#19D Tama - CLOSED	2	Tama	Undisclosed Location 52339	10-Jul-08	12-Jul-08		20
DRC#1 Butler - CLOSED	1	Parkersburg	101 Colfax Street 50665	29-May-08	12-Jul-08		1251
DRC#19 Muscatine - CLOSED	2	Muscatine	2705 Cedar St 52761	9-Jul-08	15-Jul		39
DRC#16 Harrison - CLOSED	3	Dunlap	716 Iowa Ave 51529	7-Jul-08	15-Jul		39
MDRC 14B Lee - CLOSED	2	Ft. Madison	3412 Avenue L 52627	9-Jul-08	18-Jul		58
DRC 18 Marshall - CLOSED	2	Marshalltown	909 Summit Street 50158	10-Jul-08	18-Jul		28
MDRC 11B Winneshiek - CLOSED	1	Decorah	405 Winnebago St 52101	30-Jun-08	19-Jul		329
MDRC 19E Hamilton - CLOSED	1	Webster City	500 Fair Meadow Dr 50595	15-Jul-08	22-Jul		76
MDRC 11C Winneshiek - CLOSED	1	Decorah	210 Vernon Street 52101	21-Jul-08	23-Jul		27
DRC 4      Black Hawk	1	Waterloo	1407 Independence 50703	10-Jun-08			42
DRC 9      Linn	2	Cedar Rapids	2600 Edgewood Rd SW 52405	24-Jun-08			128
DRC 10     Johnson	2	Coralville	1401 9th Street 52241	26-Jun-08			21
DRC 11     Polk	3	Des Moines	203 E. Euclid Ave 50313	30-Jun-08			27
DRC 14     Cerro Gordo	1	Mason City	100 S. Federal Ave 50401	2-Jul-08			33
							1553

Individual Assistance Daily Report  
 FEMA DR-1763-IA

DRC 15	Louisa	2	Wapello	317 N Water Street 52653	7-Jul-08		11	222
DRC 17	Wapello	2	Ottumwa	525 Granview 52501	8-Jul-08		8	234
DRC 20	Hancock	1	Garner	325 W. 8th St 50438	17-Jul-08		7	51
MDRC 13B	Dubuque	2	Dubuque	14928 Public Safety Way 52002	24-Jul-08		0	0
MDRC 16D	Scott	2	Davenport	8500 Hillandale Rd 52806	14-Jul-08		4	36
MDRC 22A	Des Moines	2	Burlington	1221 S. Gear Ave 52655	12-Jul-08		14	171
TOTAL VISITORS							295	30,672
FIXED =8 MOBILE =3 Closed DRC = 59								

# Damage Levels & Conditions

**General Indicators are time sensitive**

Damage Level	Conditions Present in Residential & Business Assessment
<b>Destroyed</b>	Water above the first floor doorknob Two or more basement walls collapsed Structure leveled above foundation Second floor is gone Two exterior walls collapsed Moved off foundation
<b>M a j o r</b>	Water on first floor 6 inches to doorknob Water on main floor more than 24 hours Foundation damaged (bowed or collapsed wall) One exterior wall collapsed Exterior frame damage (bowed walls-non cosmetic) Roof off or collapsed Six inches or less of water in a mobile home Exits blocked in addition to other damage One room destroyed (pertains to apartment renters) Accessory/service/outbuildings damaged (business) Production equipment/office equipment (business) Utilities damaged to include well, septic system, electrical service, and gas
<b>M i n o r</b>	Carpets soaked on first floor Damage to the home's mechanicals such as furnace, water heater, baseboard heat, and air conditioner in need of repair or replacement Sewer backup or flood water in unfinished basement Insulation damage in crawl space or mobile home belly board Interior floor, walls; minor structural damage to exterior walls Trees fallen on structure Minor damage to exterior walls and interior floor Shingles/roofing removed or damaged exposing the sheathing Business inventory destroyed (business) Fire escape not usable (pertains to businesses and multi-family units) Fleet/vehicle damage (business)
<b>Affected but Habitable</b>	Less than six inches of water in unfinished basement Cosmetic damages to shutters, gutters, shingles, and siding Porch damage/deck damage Downed trees in yard that do not impede access to home Fireplace/wood burner chimney damage Broken windows Parking lot damage (business) Business signs damaged (business) Damage to landscaping (business)
<b>Inaccessible</b>	Damage to public or private roads/culverts that impede normal access to primary residence House surrounded by water and only accessible by boat Only access is by driving through farm field Loss of rail service impacts business



## **Basic PDA Guidelines for Human Services**

The following guidelines are to be used by FEMA/State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams while evaluating damages for Individual Assistance as the result of a disaster event. Please note that these guidelines are not absolute and damages are to be evaluated on an individual basis regarding the impacts to the home and the probable assistance necessary to address those impacts. Insurance cannot be duplicated by any federal programs so for those events where homeowners insurance may be applicable, particular attention to insurance coverage is important. Please also note your best estimate of owner occupied vs. renter occupied homes.

### **Categories of damage:**

- a. **Destroyed**: Destroyed is used when there is a total loss or damage to such an extent that repairs are not economically feasible. Any one of the following may constitute a status of destroyed:
  1. Structure is not economically feasible to repair.
  2. Structure is permanently uninhabitable.
  3. Complete failures to most major components of structure (e.g. basement walls/foundation, walls, roof, etc.)
- b. **Major**: Major damage is when the home has sustained structural or significant damages, is uninhabitable and requires extensive repairs. (e.g. substantial failures to structural elements of the residence, repairs will take more than 30 days, has more than 50% damage, etc.)
- c. **Minor**: Minor damage is used when the home is damaged and may only be used under limited conditions, but can be restored with minor repairs (e.g. can be repaired in less than 30 days for only a few thousand dollars).
- d. **Affected**: Affected damage is if the living unit, porch, carport, garage, etc., was damaged but the living unit can still be occupied safely.

Secondary residences would not be covered by federal disaster assistance programs and as such would be counted separate from primary residences.

Rebuild Iowa Office - Housing Task Force Supplemental Information to August 2008 Report <b>PDA COUNTY SUMMARY</b> USE ONE LINE FOR EACH <b>PDA FORM submitted from the Field</b>		<b>Updated PDA information      BOLD IS FINAL ASSESSMENT</b>																Page 10 of 50 PAGE OF		
		CITY <u>N/A</u> COUNTY _____ TYPE DISASTER <u>severe storms, flooding, tornado</u> PDA TEAM: _____ DATE COUNTY COMPLETED: _____																		
PDA FORM #	FORM JURISDICTION [City/County(rural)]	HOME		TYPE (primary)			STATUS (primary)		HABITABLE (primary)	UNINHABITABLE (primary)				WATER DEPTH			INS	EST. INCOME (prim./uninhab./unins.)		
		PRI	SEC	SF	MF	MH	OWN	RENT	AFFECTED	MIN	MAJ	DEST	ISO NOUTIL	BSM	1 FL	2 FL		l	m	h
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Declared Adams	214	0	214	0	0	210	4	150	55	9	0	0				205	90	124	0
2	Declared Allamakee	24	0	16	0	8	24	0	0	11	4	9	0				0	21	3	0
3	Audubon	0																		
4	Declared Benton	157	0	147	8	2	147	10	54	33	66	4	0				27	26	131	0
5	Declared Black Hawk	152	0	151	1	0	152	0	94	16	14	28	0				120	57	82	13
6	Declared Boone	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	1	6	2	0				0	4	5	0
7	Declared Bremer	857	0	825	32	0	829	28	155	638	56	8	0				357	231	626	0
8	Declared Buchanan	189	0	174	4	11	173	16	73	89	14	13	0				47	140	49	0
9	Declared Butler	555	0	547	6	2	551	4	113	52	37	353	0				540	113	390	52
10	Carroll	0																		
11	Declared Cedar	108	0	102	0	6	108	0	27	23	29	29	0				0	50	58	0
12	Declared Cerro Gordo ***	210	0	210	0	0	194	16	64	116	30	0	0				21	25	185	0
13	Declared Chickasaw	90	0	90	0	0	90	0	71	2	17	0	0				1	82	6	2
14	Declared Clayton	49	0	46	3	0	46	3	1	22	23	3	0				19	36	13	0
15	Declared Clinton	18	0	17	0	1	18	0	2	15	1	0	0				0	0	18	0
16	Declared Crawford	188	1	188	0	1	188	1	184	3	2	0					0	65	0	0
17	Declared Dallas	230	0	230	0	0	230	0	136	94	0	0	0				0	0	230	0
18	Declared Davis	12	0	12	0	0	9	3	1	0	6	5	0				11	11	1	0
19	Declared Decatur	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	15	4	2	0	0				1	7	14	0
20	Declared Delaware	62	0	61	0	1	54	8	57	5	0	0	0				15	26	36	0
21	Declared Des Moines	154	0	154	0	0	125	29	90	37	10	17	0				0	15	139	0
22	Declared Dubuque	25	0	20	0	5	25	0	9	7	4	5	0				1	21	4	0
23	Declared Fayette	747	0	646	100	1	537	210	733	13	0	1	0				76	149	597	0
24	Declared Floyd	411	0	407	0	4	397	14	115	286	10	0					267	82	329	0
25	Declared Franklin	241	0	241	0	0	241	0	208	31	2	0	0				0	184	57	0
26	Declared Fremont	440	0	440	0	0	440	0	430	8	1	1	0				200	439	1	0
27	Declared Greene	40	0	40	0	0	39	1	15	25	0	0	0				0	25	15	0
28	Declared Hamilton	543	0	543	0	0	474	39	525	0	18	0	0				8	236	307	0
29	Declared Hancock	617	0	617	0	0	615	2	608	6	3	0	0				2	189	374	54
30	Declared Hardin	253	0	253	0	0	246	7	201	52	0	0	0				10	10	243	0
31	Declared Harrison	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0				0	4	1	0
32	Howard	170	0	170	0	0	170	0	51	119	0	0	0				1	29	141	0
33	Humboldt	392	2	393	1	0	392	2	394	0	0	0	0				5	167	227	0
34	Declared Iowa	21	0	19	0	2	21	0	11	8	2	0	4				0	19	2	0
35	Jackson	14	0	13	1	0	13	1	13	1	0	0	0				8	0	14	0
36	Declared Jasper	343	0	341	0	2	342	1	304	31	4	4	0				3	8	335	0

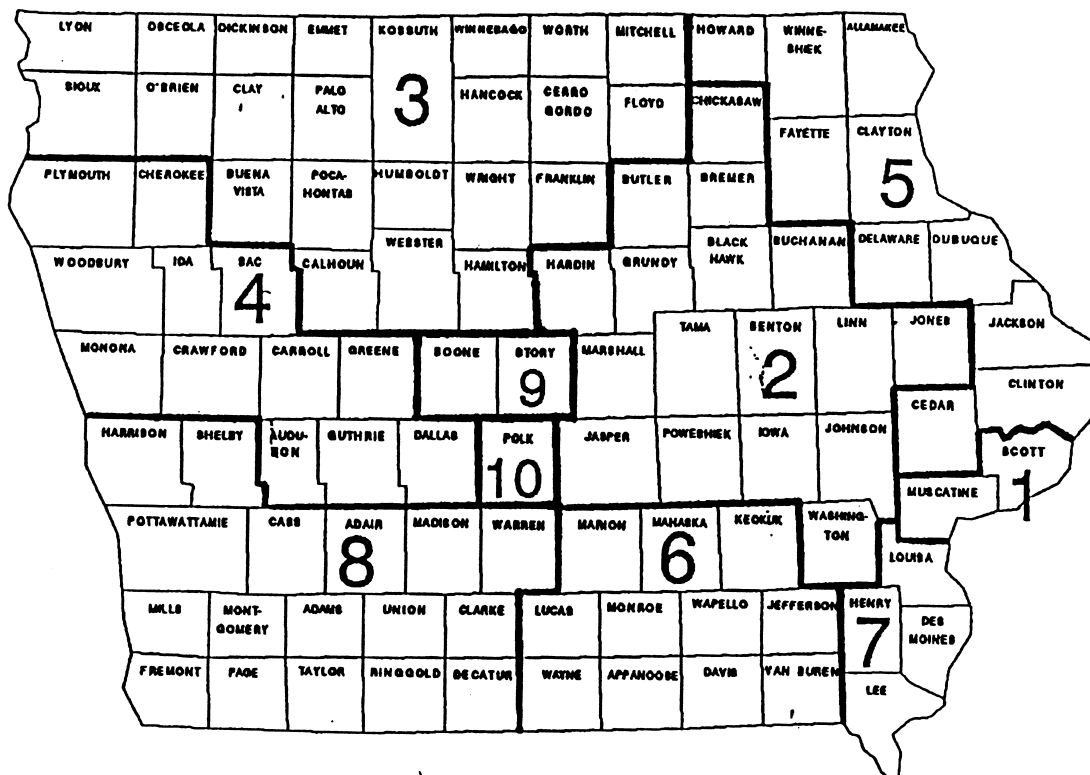
Rebuild Iowa Office - Housing Task Force PDA Supplemental Information to August 2008 Report FORM #		2008 Report HOME		TYPE (primary)			STATUS (primary)		HABITABLE (primary)	UNINHABITABLE (primary)				WATER DEPTH			Page INS	EST. INCOME 11 of 50 (prim./uninhab./unins.)			
JURISDICTION [City/County(rural)]		PRI	SEC	SF	MF	MH	OWN	RENT	AFFECTED	MIN	MAJ	DEST	ISO NOUTIL	BSM	1 FL	2 FL		l	m	h	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
37	Declared	Johnson	830	0	826	4	0	806	24	317	231	262	20	21				14	283	403	144
38	Declared	Jones	116	0	87	1	5	92	24	55	34	27	0	0				0	65	51	0
39	Declared	Keokuk	4	0	3	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0				0	2	2	0
40	Declared	Kossuth	310	0	310	0	0	310	0	265	40	5	0	0				0	280	30	0
41	Declared	Lee	67	0	67	0	0	26	40	53	10	8	0	0				1	55	11	1
42	Declared	Linn	4693	241	4795	118	21	4764	141	1593	834	2242	265	0				392	3599	1244	91
43	Declared	Louisa	273	0	250	0	21	273	0	17	17	113	126	0				0	174	94	5
44	Declared	Lucas	13	0	13	0	0	13	0	9	3	1	0	0				13	0	13	0
45	Declared	Madison	425	0	425	0	0	425	0	151	273	1	0	0				0	315	110	0
46	Declared	Mahaska	165	0	165	0	0	165	0	50	90	0	25	0				55	25	140	0
47	Declared	Marion	72	0	65	0	7	69	3	39	22	6	5	0				65	33	39	0
48	Declared	Marshall	216	0	213	0	3	213	3	145	71	0	0	0				13	133	83	0
49	Declared	Mills	111	0	111	0	0	110	1	92	16	2	1	0				31	73	38	0
50	Declared	Mitchell	88	0	88	0	0	88	0	3	83	2	0	0				0	27	61	0
51	Declared	Monona	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0				0	2	0	0
52		Montgomery	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	10	6	5	0	0				4	6	15	0
53	Declared	Muscatine	138	0	107	0	31	128	10	10	51	34	43	0				2	112	26	0
54	Declared	Page	67	0	67	0	0	67	0	42	24	1	0	0				67	14	53	0
55	Declared	Polk	27	0	27	0	0	26	1	0	5	22	0	0				1	27	0	0
56	Declared	Pottawattamie	52	0	49	0	3	26	26	20	30	2	0	0				0	26	26	0
57		Poweshiek	1007	0	1007	0	0	906	101	1003	4	0	0	0				3	453	554	0
58	Declared	Scott	515	0	515	0	0	515	0	91	243	121	0	60				328	370	135	0
59		Shelby	0																		
60	Declared	Story	153	0	102	48	3	104	49	5	134	2	1	11				4	78	65	10
61	Declared	Tama	338	0	338	0	0	338	0	301	26	11	0	0				144			
62		Taylor	0																		
63	Declared	Union	239	0	238	0	1	236	3	113	123	2	1	0				9	23	216	0
64	Declared	Van Buren	75	0	74	0	1	73	2	46	26	3	0	0				3	75	0	0
65	Declared	Wapello	226	0	226	0	0	225	1	147	78	1	0	0				62	62	164	0
66	Declared	Warren	2697	0	2697	0	0	2697	0	1378	1317	2	0	0				0	65	2632	0
67	Declared	Washington	6	0	6	0	0	4	2	3	0	3	0	0				0	3	3	0
68	Declared	Webster	32	0	32	0	0	32	0	30	0	2	0	0				2	30	2	0
69	Declared	Winneshiek	555	0	459	95	1	460	95	376	174	4	1	0				25	280	75	0
70	Declared	Worth	47	0	46	1	0	46	1	27	19	0	1	0				0	47	0	0
71	Declared	Wright	592	0	560	32	0	530	62	586	3	3	0	0				132	203	389	0
		SUB TOTALS THIS PAGE	21733	244	21353	455	144	20928	989	11887	5791	3260	972	96				3315	9501	####	372

**COMMENTS:**

\*\*\* County Coordinator would NOT allow inspection team into the homes - all observations were made by driving past the homes.

Rebuild Iowa Office - Housing Task Force PDA Supplemental Information to August 2008 Report FORM #	FORM	HOME		TYPE (primary)			STATUS (primary)		HABITABLE (primary)	UNINHABITABLE (primary)				WATER DEPTH			Page INS	EST. INCOME (prim./uninhab./unins.)		
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

## IDED BUYOUT PROGRAM - 1993 FLOOD



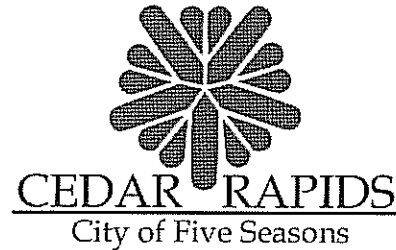
## HOUSING RECOVERY ZONES

	CDBG \$*	Houses
ZONE 1	\$ 1,430,803	67
ZONE 2	\$ 3,078,269	266
ZONE 3	\$ 489,289	27
ZONE 4	\$ 1,954,533	226
ZONE 5	\$ 368,547	22
ZONE 6	\$ 432,018	83
ZONE 7	\$ 3,304,365	208
ZONE 8	\$ 3,450,969	133
ZONE 9	\$ 1,135,625	46
ZONE 10	\$ 1,626,469	100
Other	\$ 1,331,557	77
TOTAL	\$ 18,602,444	1255

\*CDBG = HUD Community Development Block Grant to Iowa

**For more information contact:**

Cassie Willis  
Communications Liaison, City of Cedar Rapids  
Office: (319) 286-5055  
Mobile: (319) 538-1058  
c.willis@cedar-rapids.org



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## **Critical Flood Statistics (July 24, 2008)**

- 0 flood related deaths
- 31.12 feet - Crest of Cedar River on Friday, June 13<sup>th</sup>
- 10 square miles of the city impacted by flood
- 18,623 estimated persons in flood impacted area
- 7,198 affected parcels
  - 5,390 residential
  - 1,049 commercial
  - 84 industrial
  - 51 agricultural
  - 486 property tax exempt (government, schools, churches, non-profits)
  - 138 other (utilities & railroad companies)
- 136 million pounds (68,018 tons) of debris collected and removed to landfills (as of 7/22/08)
- Water & Waste Pollution Control
  - 3 out of 4 city collector wells disabled by flood
  - 20 vertical wells still damaged
    - Currently just 80% production capacity
  - WPC completely flooded out
    - Restored 4 of 4 main pumps June 25, 2008 (still untreated sewage)
    - 2 of 3 Primary treatment clarifiers in place July 14, 2008
    - First stage of secondary treatment clarifiers in place July 16, 2008
    - Current treatment removing 85% of suspended solids; 70% of BOD and 80% of ammonium
- Contractor certification process (as of 7/30/08)
  - 5,381 contractors certified from 845 companies
  - 10 arrested with outstanding warrants

**For more information contact:**

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## **Financial Statistics (estimates as of July 20, 2008)**

### **City Operating Revenues**

- \$3 million operating revenue decline in June 2008.
- Projected expenditures increasing in July 2008 and beyond (\$600K in additional overtime through July 20, 2008).
- Uncertain future tax base valuations will limit ability to plan for financial future.
- Threat of credit rating agency downgrades; which will add costs related to debt repayment.

### **Capital Improvement Needs**

- City facilities impacted by flood include; City Hall, Police HQ, Central Fire Station, libraries, waste water treatment plant, reservoirs, sewers, bridges, levies/floodwalls, streets and parks; and non city buildings like Linn County Building and School District Administration.
- Estimated \$504 million for city facilities repair/replacement.

### **City Rebuilding Efforts**

- Replacement housing for the affected citizens (5,390 residential parcels affected).
- Estimated housing initiative \$810 million.

### **Preliminary Estimated Impact**

- \$1.37 billion
- Does not include estimates for economic growth through employee retention or job growth initiatives.

**For more information contact:**

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In immediate response to the flood, the City Cedar Rapids established a Recovery and Reinvestment Coordinating Team (RRCT) to lead and assure the rapid and effective recovery of and reinvestment in Cedar Rapids. The team met daily from June 23 until the week of July 28 when they moved to twice-a-week meeting. This team is comprised of critical community partners for the purpose of coordination, collaboration, and problem-solving.

**Team representation includes:**

- Linn County;
- City of Cedar Rapids;
- Cedar Rapids Community School District;
- Downtown District;
- Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce;
- United Way of Eastern Central Iowa, coordinating for non-profits;
- Corridorrecovery.org and Next Generation Council
- Hawkeye Labor Council, coordinating for organized labor;
- Affordable Housing Network (Four Oaks) coordinating on housing needs;
- Cedar Rapids Neighborhood Associations.

In addition to the standing team membership (above), several ancillary groups are periodically represented at RRCT meetings to gather facts and report up-dates. Those groups include:

- FEMA representatives;
- City Council Members;
- State Representatives;
- Congressional Representatives;
- Senatorial Representatives;
- Sasaki/JLG for the River Corridor Redevelopment Plan process.



## **RRCT Top Priorities By Sector**

### **Linn County – Mike Goldberg**

#### **Immediate Priorities/Accomplishments:**

- Preservation of county buildings/infrastructure and re-establishment of county services.
- Intergovernmental cooperation at all levels of government.

#### **Immediate Needs:**

- Diversified revenue sources
  - change in bonding
  - raise cap on HDD rates
  - stay financially flexible
- Cooperation with federal and state government
- Willingness to look at flexibility in processes for rebuilding (state to be flexible with local government)
- Housing, workforce development
- Cooperation with city government regarding Cedar River waterway mitigation

### **Housing – Jim Ernst**

#### **Immediate Needs:**

- Need to prepare for 1,000+ FEMA mobile homes to be in place before winter – Recent surveys suggest more than 1,000 Cedar Rapids victims will need new housing alternatives before winter.
- Fund the development of a user friendly Decision Matrix for flood affected home owners and the capacity to walk them through it. Give them hope and protect them from financial predators.

#### **Transitional Needs:**

- Need a minimum of \$12/capita of federal money for tax credits. Katrina received \$18 and Congress is talking about \$4/capita for Cedar Rapids. \$4/capita will fund less than 75 affordable units/year. Cedar Rapids alone needs 800 or more over the next few years.

#### **Transition/Long-term Needs:**

- Consider directly allocating a percentage of flood related tax credit capacity to Linn County and work with IFA to make this possible.
- Create and identify financial vehicles which can be used to subsidize rents and create forgivable second mortgages under certain conditions to make new replacement housing affordable for Flood Victims

## **Chamber of Commerce – Lee Clancey**

### **Immediate Priorities/Accomplishments:**

- The Job & Small Business Recovery Fund
- The Adopt-A-Business Program
- Communication with Members
- Buy Local campaign
- Coordination of multiple "official/dignitary visits"

### **Immediate Needs:**

- Financial Donations to the Job & Small Business Recovery Fund
- Businesses who are willing to adopt other flood-affected businesses
- Additional reminders to "Buy Local"

## **Downtown District – Doug Neumann**

As a partner in the Chamber of Commerce's representation of businesses, the Downtown District's real role on RRCT is to represent downtown services and infrastructure. It's critical to recreate the services and amenities that made Downtown Cedar Rapids a viable business park, a vibrant arts & entertainment center and an emerging residential neighborhood. We accept that some pre-flood businesses will not return; others will try to return but later fail. While we should do what we can to assist those businesses, it's just as important that we focus on what is needed to be successful in the long-term recruitment and attraction of office tenants, entrepreneurs, specialty retail and other downtown businesses.

### **Immediate Needs:**

- Restoring reliable power. Whatever assistance Alliant needs from government to rebuild and sustain its generation and distribution systems should be provided.
- Rebuilding the steam system or helping businesses install alternatives. Rates for steam heating this winter are expected to quadruple because of the flood damages done to the system, something that will further cripple some businesses and also make recruiting new businesses more difficult. The Rebuild Iowa Commission could look at ways to encourage businesses to look at green energy alternatives.
- Improving parking ramps, sidewalks and skywalks. The basic infrastructure of downtown sustained substantial damages on top of pre-existing deficiencies. Improvements are critical to long-term viability of downtown.

## **Corridorrecovery.org/Next Generation Council/Interfaith Efforts**

**– Christian Fong**

### **Immediate Needs:**

#### **One-stop, local communication is vital.**

- "More communication" is a constant request, but more centered around local decisions and resources.
- Coordinated local communication should be created, and aided
- Cedar Rapids accomplished this by a coordinated website (CorridorRecovery.org) that has over a half-million page views, and a dedicated communication team at the city level.

#### **Don't let the flood turn into a multi-generational catastrophe, through the loss of "best and brightest" young workforce.**

- Mobile, young professionals and students nearing graduation most likely to leave.
- State and communities need to engage next generation leaders in planning, responding and decision-making. Asking for input is not enough; they need to drive the creation of the future.
- Cedar Rapids has convened a Next Generation Council of young community leaders, with a seat at the main Coordinating Team.

#### **Engage the faith community**

- For many affected Iowans of all backgrounds, a house of worship is also their pillar of faith, hope, service and community.
- The faith community will be vital in preventing widespread loss of hope, mental health issues, and family crises.
- The public and state response can partner with the faith community in unique ways, from co-locating services to prioritizing rebuilds of churches as existing anchors of neighborhoods.
- In Cedar Rapids, the churches provided and coordinated the initial wave of 4000+ volunteers. They now are partnered with other non-profit agencies in the Long-Term Recovery team. Our Volunteer Center is currently located at a church near the floodwater-affected areas.

## **Neighborhoods – Sandy Bell**

### **Immediate Priorities/Accomplishments:**

- CR Neighborhoods with the help of the city, county, Cedar Rapids schools and many non-profits held six informational meetings for the flooded residents of Cedar Rapids.
- We have scheduled four more meetings for the month of August.
- We inform residents and give them opportunities to ask questions.
- Provide a resource to grass-roots groups to assist organizational efforts, facilitate discussions and help drive future efforts.

**Immediate Needs (Neighborhoods – continued) :**

- Our greatest need for the up-coming months will be to find places to hold neighborhood meetings when schools get back in session.

**Non-Profits – Lois Buntz**

**Immediate Priorities/Accomplishments:**

- Surveyed all nonprofits for facility and operational needs. 50+ were impacted by the flood.
- Abbe Mental Health has accessed grants for the expansion of services and additional counselors.
- The City Council recently approved funding for the expansion of financial counseling for families- Horizons and Iowa State Extension will provide services.
- Ten Flood Funds have been established for funding of short and long term recovery. The Greater Cedar Rapids Foundation has dispersed \$185,000.
- Volunteer Center has been established and over 5000 volunteers have provided thousands of hours of assistance in cleaning up homes, businesses and nonprofit facilities.
- 211 handled over 22,000 calls during the month of June.
- The Long Term Recovery committee is operational and will conduct a community needs assessment in August.

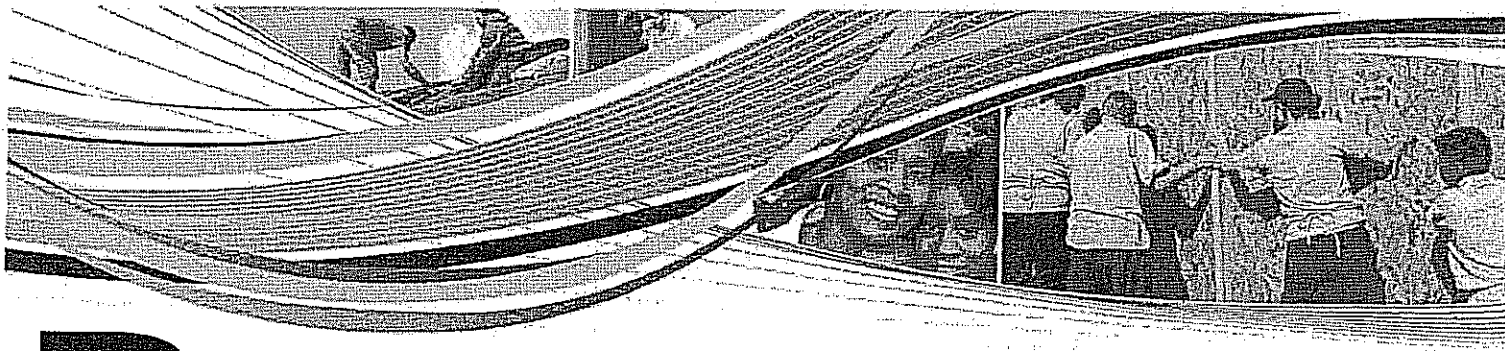
**Immediate Needs**

- Arts and Culture organizations and social service nonprofits have staggering recovery and rebuilding costs due to flood damage. Early estimates are over 30 million dollars. Facility co-location and shared resources will be considered in future planning.
- All human services organizations will see increased service requests due to the displacement of families, unemployment and lack of stable housing.
- Two ongoing critical needs for displaced families will be financial planning and mental health counseling. This will continue for 2-5 years.
- Locate the displaced families and survey them to determine needs.
- Implement an effective case management strategy for all families that were impacted.
- Provide interim and long term housing for displaced families.
- Over twenty faith based organizations were impacted and will need assistance to rebuild.
- A comprehensive transportation system for displaced families, children in schools and workers needs to be more fully developed and funded.
- Continued coordination of volunteer efforts and donations.

## **Hawkeye Labor Council – Dave Hogan**

### **Priorities**

- To have as much of the demolition and reconstruction work as possible done by local workers who have the skills and training to perform the work safely and efficiently.
- To get all local union people who have lost their jobs due to the flood back to work as soon as possible through the re-opening of their current factories or companies or alternate employment.
- Find answers and begin construction for union members and all citizens who have lost their homes and possessions to the flood.



# Re: RECOVER REBUILD REINVEST

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2008



Official flood recovery news of  
Cedar Rapids and Linn County

## LET'S TALK FUTURE OPEN HOUSES

The City is hosting two more sets of open houses in the coming months to gather more feedback for the River Corridor Redevelopment Plan. (Times and locations will be provided once they are determined.)

- Tuesday, September 9 – Open houses will provide options on housing, flood control and redevelopment. The options will take into consideration the feedback from the July 29 open house and Council direction on further planning and analysis.

- Tuesday, October 14 – Open houses will provide a final draft plan for a framework for reinvestment and revitalization which will take into consideration open house feedback from September 9, as well as Council direction on planning and analysis.

The City Council will review and approve a plan for reinvestment and revitalization in late October, and establish investment priorities. Plans and specifications will be prepared for an initial project in winter 2008/2009, with construction to begin in spring 2009.

Meanwhile, the first phase of housing options will be presented in late summer/fall for a fall/winter construction start.

## GIVE FEEDBACK ONLINE

The City hosted three open houses on Tuesday, July 29, to gather feedback on how it should plan for future flood control, housing and redevelopment of Cedar Rapids. If you were unable to attend any of those open houses you can still add your comments online at [www.cedar-rapids.org](http://www.cedar-rapids.org). Your feedback will be used to create the City's River Corridor Redevelopment Plan. The goals for this planning process are to:

- Improve flood protection to better protect homes and businesses
- Rebuild high quality and affordable workforce neighborhoods
- Restore full business vitality
- Preserve our arts and cultural assets
- Maintain our historic heritage
- Assure that we can retain and attract the next generation of workforce

## FOUR NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS IN AUGUST

Get your questions answered at one of the following Neighborhood Association Meetings in August:

- Monday, August 4, 2008, at 7 p.m., Jefferson High School Auditorium, 1243 20th Street SW
- Thursday, August 7, 2008, at 7 p.m., Washington High School Cafeteria, 2205 Forest Drive SE
- Monday, August 18, 2008, at 7 p.m., Jefferson High School Auditorium, 1243 20th Street SW
- Tuesday, August 19, 2008, at 7 p.m., Washington High School Cafeteria, 2205 Forest Drive SE

## CITY PURSUING HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is provided through federal and state agencies after a major disaster event to fund flood recovery measures. The intent of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property in future disasters. Currently, the State of Iowa is dedicating HMGP funds toward the acquisition of property only.

The City will begin collecting information for its HMGP application in August. The information will include a listing of residential property owners within the 2008 100-year floodplain who are interested in participating in a voluntary acquisition program.

If you are interested in this program, look for the Property Acquisition Interest Surveys available at the four Neighborhood Association meetings scheduled in August. (See "Four Neighborhood Meetings in August" at left.)

The City cannot guarantee that grant funds will be available for this program. Property owners who indicate an interest in the acquisition program now are not obligated to participate at any time. It is a voluntary program. Properties to be included in this program will not be determined until December 2008.

## RESIDENTS WITH FLOOD INSURANCE MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR UP TO \$30,000 EXTRA

Residents impacted by the June flooding disaster who had flood insurance on their damaged buildings may be eligible for up to \$30,000 in additional aid. The money can be used to make their homes or businesses safe from future floods. The benefit is called "Increased Cost of Compliance" or ICC coverage, because it helps pay for the increased cost of complying with the building code and is a part of most National Flood Insurance Program policies. You must apply for ICC aid on a separate form, which you can obtain from your insurance agent.

## Your Call List

### FINANCIAL

- Iowa Mortgage Help – 1-877-622-4866
- IRS Disaster Assistance Hotline – 1-866-562-5227
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance – (319) 365-9474
- FEMA – 1-800-621-FEMA (3362)
- FEMA Other Needs Assistance – 1-866-434-4692
- SBA – 1-800-659-2955
- Horizons Consumer Credit Counseling – (319) 398-3576

### FAMILY

- Abbe Center Crisis Counseling – (319) 398-3562
- Disaster Food Assistance – 1-877-937-3663
- Contact Your Child's School – (319) 558-2000
- Child Care Resource & Referral Center – (319) 739-1556

### HOME

- Alliant Energy Electrical Inspection – 1-866-274-4392
- Alliant Energy Rebate Program – 1-800-723-7635
- MidAmerican Energy Natural Gas Inspection – 1-800-432-0586
- MidAmerican Rebate Program – 1-800-894-9599
- City of Cedar Rapids Water Department – (319) 286-5900
- Salvation Army – (319) 294-2207
- FEMA Housing Hotline – 1-866-274-4392

### CITY

- City of Cedar Rapids Code Enforcement Division – (319) 286-5831
- City of Cedar Rapids Information Line – (319) 286-5555

**OTHER ANSWERS OR ASSISTANCE – DIAL 2-1-1 or (319) 739-4211**

### IOWA CONCERN HOTLINE

Anyone impacted by the flood in Linn County can contact the Iowa State Extension Service's Iowa Concern Hotline at 1-800-447-1985. Local Iowa State Extension counselors are available to provide assistance with:

- Stress management
- Legal questions
- Financial concerns

This number, 1-800-447-1985, is a free, 24-hour confidential assistance hotline which connects you with local counselors.

### DISASTER UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE DEADLINE NEARS

The deadline to apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) is August 12, 2008, in Linn County. The benefits provided under the DUA program cover self-employed workers not usually entitled to unemployment insurance, including Iowa farmers and farm workers. To be eligible for benefits, individuals must be unemployed or unable to do business as a direct result of the recent severe storms, tornadoes and floods, and live in Linn County. The DUA program is administered by Iowa Workforce Development, the state's employment security agency, and funded by FEMA. Anyone who thinks he or she may be eligible is encouraged to file a claim at the Iowa Workforce Development Center at 800 7th Street SE, or by calling (319) 365-9474.

### FREE COUNSELING AVAILABLE

Abbe Center for Community Mental Health recently requested and received a Project Recovery Iowa grant. This project provides free crisis and stress management counseling and information for anyone impacted by the flood.

Specifically, Project Recovery Iowa offers:

- Free crisis counseling to children and adults who have been directly affected by the flood
- Free educational counseling to staff or others who work or are working with those impacted by the flood
- Free informational materials about how to care for yourself and others during a crisis recovery period

Anyone who would like Project Recovery Iowa counseling or stress management assistance should call the Abbe Center for Community Mental Health at (319) 398-3562.

## FEMA ANSWERS

**I APPLIED TO FEMA, AND THE MONEY I RECEIVED DID NOT MEET MY EXPECTATIONS. CAN I APPLY FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS?**

FEMA cannot make you whole after a disaster; they merely assist in getting you back on your feet by providing for a variety of temporary needs and some permanent repairs. If you are affected by the flood, it is recommended you work with your insurance company, FEMA, SBA and the voluntary agencies available in your area in order to develop a comprehensive disaster assistance plan.

**WHY SHOULD I APPLY WITH THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)? AREN'T THEY FOR BUSINESS OWNERS ONLY?**

No. The SBA is here to assist businesses, homeowners and renters. They can provide low-interest disaster loans with very flexible terms to many people affected by the flood.

**WHY SHOULD I APPLY FOR A LOAN WHEN THERE ARE GRANTS AVAILABLE THAT DON'T HAVE TO BE repaid?**

The initial FEMA grant is limited and based on your damage. If you need more money to get back to your pre-disaster condition, an SBA loan may be your best resource. Applying for the loan allows you to find out what is available. Also, you must fill out the application in order for some other benefits to be made available.

**WHAT IF I APPLY FOR AN SBA LOAN, THEN LATER DECIDE I DO NOT WANT IT?**

You are not required to accept an SBA loan. If you are offered a loan and do not want or need it, you can simply turn it down.

**IF MY HOME WAS DAMAGED BY THE FLOOD, CAN I GET A MOBILE HOME FROM FEMA?**

Mobile homes are only used as a last resort, when there are no other housing resources available. However, anyone impacted by the flood who cannot find a suitable place to live is encouraged to call. Interested citizens must be registered with FEMA before applying for a mobile home. For more information, contact the Iowa Disaster Temporary Housing Hotline at 1-866-274-4392.

### FREE CLEANUP HELP

Organizations and groups from across the country are here in Linn County ready to help clean up flood-damaged properties. Call the East Central Iowa Volunteer Reception Center at (319) 540-4815 for this free service. The center is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. It is sponsored by United Way of East Central Iowa, the Community Corrections Improvement Association and Americorp\*VISTA.

**SPECIAL THANKS TO CEDAR GRAPHICS FOR CONTRIBUTING PRINTING COSTS AND PAPER FOR THIS NEWSLETTER**



## STATUS & INFORMATION REPORT

### WEEK OF JULY 28, 2008

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Cedar Rapids is a vibrant urban hometown – a beacon for people and businesses that are invested in building a greater community for the next generation.

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#### CITY MANAGER

- ✓ The updated Community Neighborhood meeting schedule for August is as follows:
  - Monday, August 4, 2008 7:00pm  
Jefferson High School Auditorium, 1243 20<sup>th</sup> Street SW
  - Thursday, August 7, 2008 7:00pm  
Washington High School Cafeteria, 2205 Forest Drive SE
  - Monday, August 18, 2008 7:00pm  
Jefferson High School Auditorium, 1243 20<sup>th</sup> Street SW
  - Tuesday, August 19, 2008 7:00pm  
Washington High School Cafeteria, 2205 Forest Drive SE

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ The first Open House for the River Corridor Redevelopment Plan will be held on Tuesday, July 29<sup>th</sup> at three locations: 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm at Metro High School, 5:00 - 7:00 pm at Madison Elementary School, and 8:00 – 10:00pm at Washington High School. The purpose of this open house is to receive public feedback in the first step of developing a framework for reinvestment and revitalization in the Cedar River Corridor. At the first open house for this four-month planning process, the public will have the opportunity to view exhibits and provide feedback on:
  - Questions the River Corridor Redevelopment Plan should answer
  - Information needed to complete the plan
  - How the plan will be prepared
- The second Open House will be on September 9<sup>th</sup> and the third Open House will be on October 14<sup>th</sup>.
- ✓ The Cedar Rapids Historic Preservation Commission successfully hosted two workshops on Monday, July 21<sup>st</sup> to educate residents about repairing their older homes. These workshops provided practical information about repairing, salvaging, and replacing parts of flood-damaged homes by experts, as well as financial incentives from the State Historic Preservation Office, the Iowa Historic Preservation Alliance, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- ✓ Several zoning-related issues have emerged during this flood recovery stage. Staff continues to identify these issues and prepare a range of responses. In the coming week, staff will bring to Council the issue of allowing on-site travel trailers and RV's as **temporary** housing for homeowners making repairs. In addition, there are also issues concerning non-residential temporary uses to be allowed in zoning districts that would not permit such a use. Both residential and non-residential temporary uses could be reviewed and permitted through the "Temporary Use Permit" process. Staff will continue to bring forward information and alternatives as they surface.



- ✓ FEMA officials have informed staff that FEMA temporary housing units sited in the Metro Area with external access to the hot water heater have been determined to have mold issues. These units are being removed from the manufactured housing communities and taken out of the State at the direction of Lt. Governor, Patty Judge. The units with interior access to the water heaters have been required to be vacated until they are tested for mold. FEMA is bringing in 14' x 40' park models for occupancy as replacement units.
- ✓ Code Enforcement Division - The City of Cedar Rapids worked with state and federal resources to evaluate substantial damage to structures within the 100-year flood plain. It was imperative that the City do everything possible to identify structures that were substantially damaged before property owners began to make repairs in order to ensure compliance with the floodplain management ordinance.  
Residential property owners will receive a letter from the City of Cedar Rapids indicating whether or not our data collection indicates that they are substantially damaged. The majority of the letters were mailed last Wednesday and Thursday. Of the approximately 789 residential properties that were evaluated, there were 344 properties with substantial damage, which means the cost of repair to pre-damaged condition of the property is 50 percent or more of its pre-damage market value. Market value is the value established by the City Assessor for the property. The City initially identified 1,072 residential parcels in the 100-year flood plain. There are some lots that are combined with only one home and there are vacant lots as well. This accounts for the difference in the number of letters sent to homeowners and the parcel count previously discussed.  
Fire Inspectors and Firefighters have completed a walking survey of all residential properties in the flood area in order to determine if flood affected properties are being repaired. The results of this effort showed some properties have completed no work other than removing the contents or part of the contents of the home. Code Enforcement Division staff will begin work to perform a more complete analysis of these properties.
- ✓ Housing - Housing Services will be changing their hours as of August 4<sup>th</sup> and returning to normal hours of 8:00am to 5:00 pm. As of July 25<sup>th</sup>, 106 Section 8 vouchers have been issued to participating families who were displaced by the flood. Only 29 of these families (27%) have been able to secure replacement housing and sign a lease. Additionally, Housing Services has received a total of 228 Section 8 waiting list applications from households displaced by flooding. Housing Services has also received applications for rehabilitation assistance to flood-damaged properties from 132 owner occupants, and 46 applications for rental rehabilitation.

## **FIRE**

- ✓ There have been many inquiries as to when the river will reopen. Until the cable has been re-attached and the contamination levels are at an acceptable level, the river will remain closed.

## **PARKS & RECREATION**

- ✓ Ushers Ferry Historic Village is awaiting structural assessment and to be cleared of safety issues to begin clean up and repair of flood affected areas. Volunteers were allowed to assist with debris removal on the grounds only last weekend. At this time volunteers are not allowed on the premises to make sure the structures are secured and not entered until they have been deemed safe. While environmental experts are concerned about the mold as a health hazard, they are not as concerned about the mold in terms of the restoration process. Interior walls must be replaced anyway and the passage of time will not do significant further damage the structures. Ushers Ferry staff have been able to remove delicate artifacts from the buildings and clean up is being conducted at the Visitors Center so that it can be used by staff who will continue to provide programs at other locations in the city. Volunteers will be requested when the facility is cleared to assist with clean up and repair.

## **POLICE**

- ✓ Traffic Enforcement is still targeting I-380, Hwy 30, Blairsferry Rd and Edgewood Rd. These areas will continue to be targeted throughout the summer months.
- ✓ Lt. Tobey Harrison recently gave a presentation to a youth group at the Bethany Methodist Church. The presentation addressed careers in law enforcement and making positive choices.

- ✓ Quota International presented 1,000 more books to the Cedar Rapids Police Department. Quota provides these books as part of the "Get Booked" program in which officers reward children for doing "the right thing". This might be playing in a safe place, riding their bike on the sidewalk or working in the yard, helping parents. Officers have given out over 10,000 books in the last 3 years. CRPD lost about 1,000 books in the flood.

## **PUBLIC WORKS**

- ✓ David Elgin will serve as a member of the Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission's Infrastructure and Transportation Task Force. The first task force meeting is scheduled on July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2008 with a goal to complete a preliminary plan of action by August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2008. The Infrastructure and Transportation Task Force along with other Rebuild Iowa Task Forces are detailed in Executive Order Number 7, signed into law by Governor Culver in June, 2008. Additional information can be found on the Rebuild Iowa web site at <http://rebuild.iowa.gov>
- ✓ Otis Rd SE by the Cedar River is closed for non city traffic. The shoulder of the road, the safety reflectors and 1/3 of the road in some spots were washed away in the flood. Temporary repairs will be made later in the summer.
- ✓ Mowing on the southeast side will be completed this week for the 2<sup>nd</sup> rotation. They will be moving to 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW heading toward Westdale Mall.
- ✓ Construction crews will be on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue West in the Stoney Point area working pavement panels and three sanitary box outs.
- ✓ Storm sewer repair will occur at B Avenue and 10<sup>th</sup> Street NW. The storm sewer failed during the rains on June 12.
- ✓ Televising in the flood zone has cleared over six miles of storm sewer lines. Crews are removing heavy debris of mud, nails, plaster, and other products in the lines. Spot checks in the area were conducted to ensure the lines in general were all functioning.
- ✓ Debris removal continues along Otis Road SE on the river.
- ✓ The first rotation of street sweeping was completed. Over 5,000 tons of debris was removed. This is roughly twice the normal amount.
- ✓ Road repairs include:
  - Finish patching Miller Road NW
  - 76<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW
  - Major patching on Usher Ferry Road NE, Carpenter Road NE, Wolf Creek Trail NE, and Sanden Road NE.
- ✓ Sealcoat preparations will start this week. Testing and inspection of gas lines to Public Works is expected this week with return of service the following week. Natural gas is needed to heat the oil used in the process. It was secured prior to the flood of the building.

## **WATER**

- ✓ The Water plant staff continues to make progress on rebuilding the electrical and controls stability of the collector and vertical well fields. Staff is already in the preliminary planning stages on figuring out the best pathway toward future flood mitigation.

## **WATER POLLUTION CONTROL**

- ✓ Branden See was selected to serve as interim WPC Shift Supervisor. Branden has displayed a remarkable attitude, ability to learn quickly and an attention to detail.
- ✓ Friday, July 25<sup>th</sup>, WPC staff started up the roughing filters, which is the first stage of secondary treatment. Preliminary lab results indicated that the large bio-filters are doing their job and WPC should be getting 50-70% BOD removal by the end of the week.
- ✓ The bid opening for the Phase I, II, III of the emergency repairs for the remainder of the secondary treatment process at WPC was a success with bids received from four qualified companies. HDR Engineering played a critical role in putting together the bid packages so quickly. Rich Block, Matt Jensen and Andrew Lundy have been a big help at WPC during this process. Details regarding the successful bidders will be announced next week and is pending council approval based upon recommendations from the City Manager.

### **COUNCIL MEMBERS' CALENDAR**

*(Not all meetings are noted. The calendar is not an official posting.)*

<b>Monday, July 28</b>	7:00am	Boards & Commissions interviews, <i>(Lower level conference room, City Hall)</i>
	8:00am	Council Briefing, <i>(Lower level conference room, City Hall)</i>
<b>Tuesday, July 29</b>	11:00am	Media Briefing, <i>(Lower Level, City Hall)</i>
	Noon-2:00pm	River Corridor Redevelopment Plan, Metro High School
	5:00-7:00pm	River Corridor Redevelopment Plan, Madison Elementary School
	8:00-10:00pm	River Corridor Redevelopment Plan, Washington High School
<b>Wednesday, July 30</b>	5:30pm	Council Meeting, <i>(AEGON USA Auditorium, 4333 Edgewood Rd)</i>
<b>Friday, August 1</b>	7:00am	Boards & Commissions interviews, <i>(Lower level conference room, City Hall)</i>
	8:00am	Council Briefing, <i>(Lower level conference room, City Hall North)</i>

# Cedar Rapids Flood of 2008 Core Area

Map Drawn 07-23-08 by T-228 Division

0 900 1,800 3,600 5,400 7,200 Feet

2008-08-08: This map was created by the City of Cedar Rapids GIS Department. The map was created from data provided by the City of Cedar Rapids and the US Army Corps of Engineers. The map is for informational purposes only and should not be used for any other purpose. Any use of the map for any other purpose is at the user's risk. The City of Cedar Rapids and the US Army Corps of Engineers are not responsible for any errors or omissions on this map.

## Legend

### Street\_Centerlines

— <all other values>

### Streets

— Interstate

— Ramp

— Highway

— Unknown

— Surface

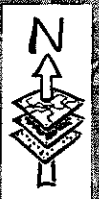
### 1991 FEMA Q-3 Flood Zones

#### ZONE

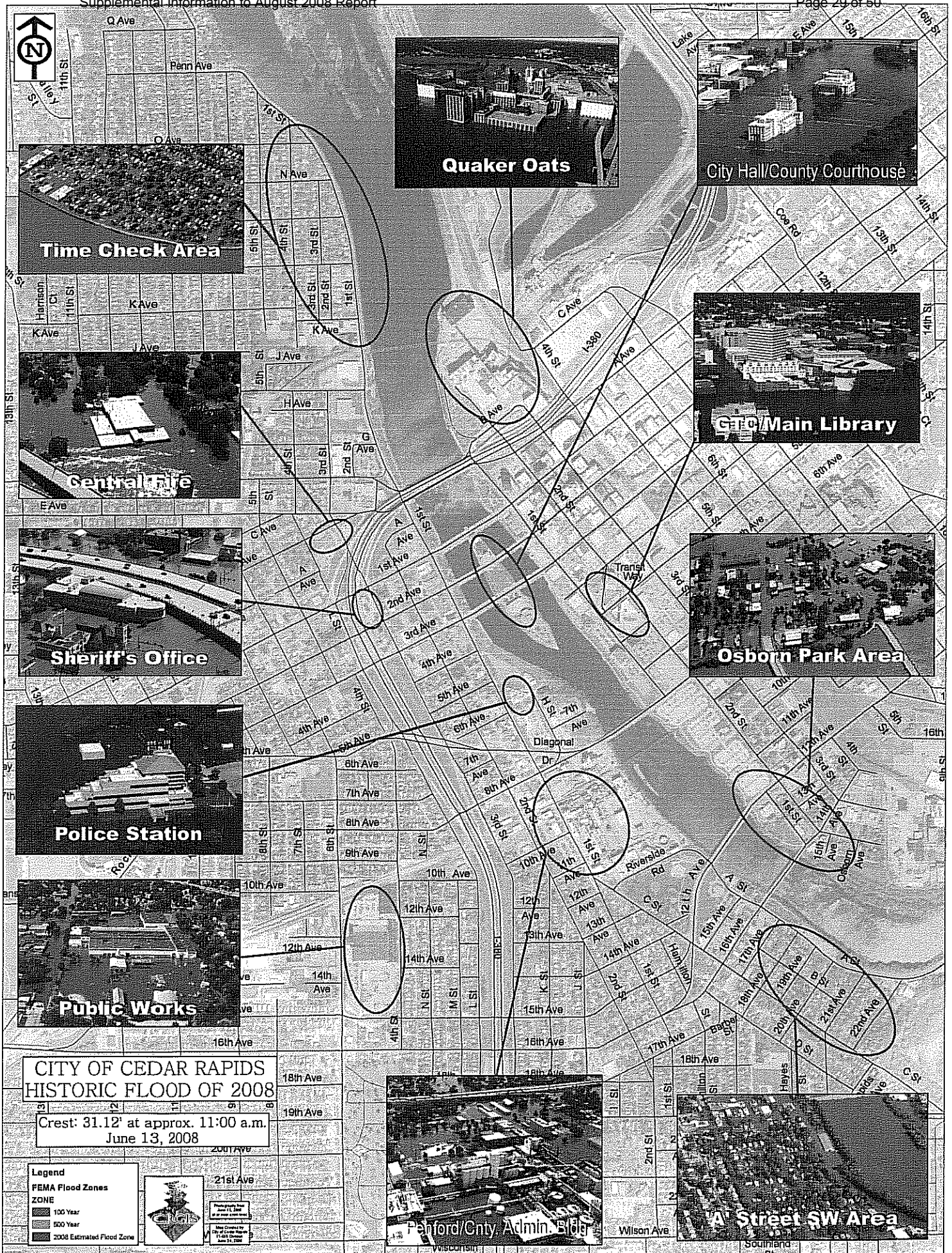
100 Year

500 Year

2008 Approx Inundation Area 06-13-08







### **Updated Flood Facts for Linn County – July 31, 2008**

Flood Crest – 31.2 feet on Friday, June 13<sup>th</sup> – previous records were at or close to 20 feet. Flood stage for the Cedar River is 12 feet. Levees on the west side of the river were built to 22 feet. Flood waters extended to beyond the 500 year flood plain.

Preliminary flood loss estimate for Linn County government (including lost revenue):

**\$66,307,000**

### **Rural Linn County**

350 damage assessments were conducted of flood damaged structures by the Planning and Zoning Department in rural Linn County

Green Placard	75	
Yellow Placard	118	Assessed Value \$\$4,397,233
Red Placard	63	Assessed Value \$482,629
White	156	(no damage)

### **Flood Damage Assessments in Palo**

Green Placard	25
Yellow Placard	376
Red Placard	19

### **Number of NFIP Flood Insurance Policies**

December 2002	62
April 2008	98

### **Anticipated Moves of Linn County Buildings and employees the week of July 28th**

Human Resources	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Risk Management	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Budget and Finance	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Linn Co. Board of Supervisors	Palmer Building from Kirkwood
Civil County Attorneys	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Clerk of Court	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Traffic Court	Palmer building (Open for first time since flood 7/21/08)
Juvenile Court	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Small Claims Court	Palmer building from Kirkwood
District Associate Judges	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Administrative Services	Palmer building from Kirkwood
Purchasing/Mail Room	Westdale Mall from Kirkwood

Criminal Court to remain at Kirkwood and Jury trials to begin at Kirkwood instead of Kennedy High School August 1, 2008

### **Continuing Services Provided by the Linn County Pubic Health Department**

Materials on home cleaning

Masks

Access to tetanus shots

Air quality testing (CO monitoring; moisture testing in homes and businesses)

Water testing (wells)

**Landfill**

Approximately 72,500 tons of flood related garbage have been landfilled at two sites.

Site #1 was re-opened to accommodate flood related debris. Site #2 initially took flood debris and now is only taking normal garbage.

**Money expended thus far to stabilize and clean Linn County buildings  
approximately \$13 million.**

Buildings will be maintained as architects and engineers begin developing estimates on rebuilding costs.

Voting Machines purchased – school elections by paper ballot. November election on new machines. Satellite voting centers being explored.



## **Linn County Flood Information**

**6/30/08**

### **Linn County Buildings Damaged by Flood**

- Administrative Office Building
- Witwer
- AOB Annex (O'Brien)
- Sheriff's Office
- Courthouse
- Jail
- Options
- Elections Depot
- Youth Shelter
- Mott

The damaged buildings will remain closed while being cleaned and repaired.

### **Temporary Locations of County Offices**

Phone numbers for county offices remain unchanged. Some county phone numbers are still rolling over to cell phones and call reception may be spotty in those situations.

#### **Kirkwood Center for Continuing Education – 7725 Kirkwood Blvd. SW Cedar Rapids**

Board of Supervisors  
Administrative Services/Mailroom  
Human Resources Department  
Risk Management Department  
Finance and Budget  
IT Department  
Linn County Civil Court  
Linn County Criminal Court

#### **Nielson Hall/Kirkwood campus – 6301 Kirkwood Blvd. SW, Cedar Rapids** Linn County Civil Attorney's Office

#### **Westdale Mall – 2600 Edgewood Rd. SW, Cedar Rapids**

Auditor's Office – opened June 23  
Treasurer's Office – opened June 30  
County Assessor's Office – opened June 23  
Planning and Development - opened June 23  
Recorder's Office - opened June 23  
Linn County Community Services - CORE Services/Fiscal - opened June 23  
MHDD - opened June 23





Veteran Affairs Office – opened June 23  
Linn County Home Health – opened June 23  
Linn County Senior Assistance - opened June 23  
General Assistance - opening date TBD

**Linn County Juvenile Detention Center** - 800 Walford Rd. SW  
Youth Services/Shelter and Detention  
Linn County Juvenile Court

**Fillmore Building**  
CORE Services/Administration

**Location to be Determined**  
Facilities Department

**Hawkeye Downs**  
Options of Linn County opened a temporary location June 30 at

**Abbe Center for Community Care, 1860 County Home Road, Marion.**  
The Linn County Sheriff's Office

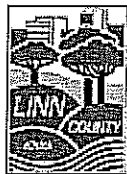
**Prairie High School**  
Linn County Child Support Recovery

**The following county departments do not have damage to their buildings and are operating from their normal locations:**

- Linn County Child Development
- Linn County Engineering/Secondary Roads
- Linn County Public Health Department
- LIFTS Department
- Soil Conservation

**Flood Damage Assessments: Linn County Planning and Development**

As of June 27, 2008, the Linn County Planning & Development Department has conducted over 350 damage assessments of flood-damaged structures in the unincorporated area of the county. The assessment results are summarized below:



Green placard	67 structures
Yellow placard	82 structures
Red placard	49 structures
White (not placarded- no flood damage)	156

A *GREEN* placard means that minimal flood damage was observed, and the electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems appeared to be undamaged by flood water. A green placard means that, based on the brief damage assessment, the structure is apparently safe to occupy.

A *YELLOW* placard indicates that the electrical, plumbing, or mechanical systems were compromised by flood water, or that flooding may have caused significant damage to drywall or other interior finishes. A yellow placard means that the structure is apparently safe to enter for limited purposes (such as to remove belongings or to begin cleanup work), but *cannot be occupied* because of safety concerns.

A *RED* placard indicates that significant structural damage was observed, and the structure is **unsafe to enter under any circumstance**.

Planning and Development staff also conducted damage assessments in Palo. Results of the damage assessments for Palo are listed below.

Palo Red placard	19 structures
Palo Yellow placard	376 structures
Palo Green placard	25 structures

#### **Flood Services Provided by Linn County:**

- Sheriff's Office provided uninterrupted services
- Damage assessments for Palo and the unincorporated areas
- Rural flood debris removal for placarded houses
- Resource centers for flood victims
- Masks for flood clean up
- Child care for flood-affected families (in partnership with HACAP, Area Churches and United Way of East Central Iowa)
- LIFTS provided transportation needs
- Well water testing for all county wells

#### **County Employees with Flood Damaged Homes**

21

1 Retiree

## Cedar Rapids Flood Statistics

7/1/08

- 0 flood related deaths
- 7,198 effected parcels
  - 5,390 residential
  - 1,049 commercial
  - 84 industrial
  - 51 agricultural
  - 486 property tax exempt (government, schools, churches, Red Cross, Salvation Army)
  - 138 other (utilities & railroad companies)
- 6 cultural assets impacted
  - Mother Mosque of America
  - Czech & Slovak National Museum & Library
  - African American Historical Museum & Cultural Center
  - Theatre Cedar Rapids
  - Paramount Theater
  - Legion Arts (CSPS)
- Water
  - 3 out of 4 city collector wells disabled by flood
    - 2 in service (temporary repaired)
    - 1 out of service (under electrical repair)
  - 46 vertical wells
    - 17 back in service
    - 29 remaining under repair
  - Currently just under 75% production capacity
- All flood impacted city departments relocated and operating in five days
- CR Transit back in modified operation one week after flood
- Over 100 inspectors have been in the field daily since 6/16/08
- 40,436 tons of debris collected and removed to landfills
- 100 year floodplain values
  - \$175,897,331 assessed value of 1,077 residential properties in the 100 year floodplain
  - \$206,816,896 assessed value of commercial property in the 100 year floodplain
  - \$84,381,882 assessed value of industrial property in the 100 year floodplain
- Contractor certification process
  - 3,969 contractors certified from 590 companies through 6/30/08
  - 7 arrests made resulting from the contractor certification process
- 120 families in flood areas receiving Section 8 housing assistance
- 169 citizens in temporary shelters

- Impacted City facilities:
  - City Hall
  - Public Works
  - Water Pollution Control
  - Ground Transportation Center
  - Public Library
  - Bus Barn
  - Plaza Parkade
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Street Parkade
  - Police Department
  - Central Fire Station
  - A Street SW Parks building
  - Forestry Building
  - Jones Golf Course Clubhouse
  - CR Transit building by Clark Station
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Parkade
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Parkade
  - Animal Control Shelter
  - Ellis Pool
  - Time Check Recreational Facility

## 2008 Flood Tonnage--Consolidated Cedar Rapids/Linn County Solid Waste Agency

	Site #1		Site #2		Total	
	Tonnage	Tickets	Tonnage	Tickets	Tonnage	Tickets
June 30	2,880.96	786	1,903.49	143	4,784.45	929
Subtotal June '08	17,785.91	6,067	27,433.90	4,392	45,219.81	10,459
July 01	3,416.35	666	187.85	38	3,604.20	704
July 02	1,928.59	494	4.07	5	1,932.66	499
July 03	1,499.91	386	-	-	1,499.91	386
July 05	1,381.95	247	5.29	3	1,387.24	250
July 06	1,345.44	179	-	-	1,345.44	179
July 07	1,465.64	343	5.71	1	1,471.35	344
July 08	1,165.88	275	-	-	1,165.88	275
July 09	1,158.76	272	-	-	1,158.76	272
July 10	966.61	168	-	-	966.61	168
July 11	1,034.70	191	11.19	6	1,045.89	197
July 12	689.57	92	1.67	1	691.24	93
July 14	1,131.51	196	1.07	1	1,132.58	197
July 15	1,025.30	183	-	-	1,025.30	183
July 16	962.05	183	-	-	962.05	183
July 17	708.66	129	-	-	708.66	129
July 18	911.67	146	22.34	11	934.01	157
July 19	584.79	79	-	-	584.79	79
July 21	1,181.60	162	0.40	1	1,182.00	163
July 22	629.14	122	-	-	629.14	122
July 23	728.60	137	-	-	728.60	137
July 24	697.33	127	-	-	697.33	127
July 25	1,090.80	171	0.40	1	1,091.20	172
July 26	591.27	72	-	-	591.27	72
July 28	672.12	113	-	-	672.12	113
July 29					-	-
July 30					-	-
July 31					-	-
Subtotal July '08	26,968.24	5,133	239.99	68	27,208.23	5,201
Grand Total To-Date	44,754.15	11,200	27,673.89	4,460	72,428.04	15,660



## **Rebuild Iowa Task Force Housing Meeting Summary**

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**July 28, 2008 — 9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.  
Iowa Finance Authority – Presentation Room  
2015 Grand Avenue, Des Moines**

### **Task Force Members Present**

Nitza Lopez -Castillo, Co-Chair, Community Development Center, Columbus Junction  
Jim Davis, Co-Chair, Iowa Title and Reality Co., Charles City  
Tracy Achenbach, Homeward, Inc., Clarion  
Bob Bauman, Butler Co REC, Allison  
Bobbi Bendickson, Habitat for Humanity Iowa, Mason City  
Lorie Bennett, City of Humboldt, Humboldt  
MJ Broomfield, Executive Director, Southwest Iowa Planning Council, Atlantic  
Pam Carmichael, Home, Inc., Des Moines  
Senator Robert Dvorsky, Iowa General Assembly, Coralville  
David Erickson, Davis Brown Law Firm, Des Moines  
Jim Ernst, Four Oaks, Cedar Rapids  
Becky Groff, AARP, Des Moines  
Doug LaBounty, Community Housing Initiatives, Inc., Spirit Lake  
Vince Lintz, Iowa Department of Economic Development, Des Moines  
Sheila Lumley, Polk County Housing Trust Fund, Des Moines  
Bret Mills, Iowa Finance Authority, Des Moines  
Mark Patton, Iowa Valley Habitat for Humanity, Iowa City  
Representative Kraig Paulsen, Iowa General Assembly, Hiawatha  
Lindi Roelfose, Tama County Economic Development Commission, Toledo  
Kurt Schade, Coldwell Banker, West Des Moines  
Representative Tom Schueller, Iowa General Assembly, West Des Moines

### **Resource Group Members Present**

Nadia Anderson, Iowa State University, Ames  
Dave Bert, Iowa Association of Realtors, Clive  
Mickey Carlson, Iowa Finance Authority and Iowa State University, Adel  
Karen Cooney, City of Muscatine, Muscatine  
Brian Douglas, Community Housing Development Corp, Des Moines  
Corey Luedeman, Iowa Legal Aid, Cedar Rapids  
Charlotte Martin, Mount Mercy College, Cedar Rapids  
Chris Nosbisch, City of Norwalk, Norwalk  
Jack Porter, State Historical Society, Des Moines  
Doug Sharp, BSB Design, West Des Moines  
Keith Smith, Landlords of Linn County, Marion  
David Wilwerding, City of Johnston, Johnston

### **Presenters**

Tracy Aupperlee, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
Tracey Epps, Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division  
Steve Castaner, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Bill Goldsmith, The Community Builders  
Lane Palmer, Iowa Department of Economic Development  
Sue Runnells, Oakville Resident  
Pat Shey, Cedar Rapids City Council  
John Turnbull, National Development Council  
Steve Zimmerman, Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division

### **Observers Present**

Roger Baysden, Prison Industries  
William C. Bryant, Jr., Rebuild Iowa Office (RIO)  
Jason Clayworth, The Des Moines Register  
Susan Dixon, RIO  
Michael Duster, Legislative Services Agency  
Mary Earnhardt, House Republican Research Staff  
Jack Ewing, Office of Governor Culver and Lt. Governor Judge  
Luis Fernandez, FEMA  
Syeta Glanton, Office of Governor Culver and Lt. Governor Judge  
Thomas R. Patterson, House Democratic Staff  
Shawn Snyder, Legislative Services Agency  
Russ Trimble, Senate Republican Caucus

### **Staff:**

Joe O'Hern, Rebuild Iowa Office  
Ben Banowetz, SPPG  
Arlinda McKeen, SPPG  
Michelle Rich, SPPG

### **Welcome and Introductions**

Co-chairs Jim Davis and Nitza Lopez-Castillo convened the Rebuild Iowa Housing Task Force, thanking participants for their willingness to serve and setting the stage for the day's work. Lopez-Castillo reiterated the welcome message and related her ties to Iowa since moving to the state and her commitment to working with the Task Force to complete the process. Davis emphasized the role of the Task Force and Resource Group in bringing the key issues surrounding housing to the Commission in a timely and high quality report.

### **Charge to the Task Force and Overview of the Day**

Davis reviewed the charge set forth by the Governor's Executive Order 7. Each of the nine subject matter task forces were asked to gather data and information and to provide some preliminary recommendations to the Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission. The Commission then will develop and submit its preliminary report to the Governor and Lt. Governor and the Rebuild Iowa Office within the required 45-day time frame. The report of the Task Force is due August 18; the Commission report is due to the Governor September 2.

Davis introduced Arlinda McKeen of State Public Policy Group, who provided a brief outline of the process to reach a consensus set of issues and recommendations. McKeen explained the purpose of the morning's presentations as background and data to guide the afternoon discussions. From that information and the experience and expertise of Task Force and Resource Group members, the issues, gaps, and preliminary recommendations will be proposed and discussed. The Task Force is responsible for reaching consensus on the recommendations and other elements of the report. Staff will lead the report writing, with review and comment by Task Force members.

Davis introduced the presenters and format for handling questions.

### **Presentation of Information**

*Damage Impact – Steve Zimmerman, Preparedness Bureau Chief and Alternate State Coordinating Officer (SCO), Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) (see handouts: Damage Levels & Conditions, PDA County Summary, and Basic PDA Guidelines for Human Services)*

The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division speakers explained that the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) involves a joint effort between local, state, FEMA, and SBA representatives and entails assessment homes and businesses to reach the threshold amount of damages to qualify for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. All houses are assessed in accordance with the damage levels and conditions. All houses with damages are assessed. If assessment team members find different levels of damage, the assessment is recorded at the higher level of damage. The primary purpose of the Preliminary Damage Assessment is to document damages up to the level to trigger a request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Q: Given flooding events, how long did damage assessment take to complete? Or is it finished?

A: The assessment began after the Parkersburg tornado and it finished two weeks ago. The length of time required for the assessment depends on the damage. In the case of Parkersburg, the PDA was completed in six hours. But that case was clear-cut; all the homes and buildings were destroyed. Flooding is more complex. Des Moines' PDA reported a very low number for Polk County. The Governor requested a damage assessment the day after the levee broke, and some of the houses could not be accessed to conduct the assessment. The Governor wanted the damage assessment completed right away in order to declare the county a disaster area.

Federal regulations are somewhat vague as to what qualifies a state for a disaster declaration. Getting the initial declaration is easy, and then we go on and get additional add-ons.

Q: I have a question about the numbers. These numbers are much lower than what I've seen locally in Lynn County. I've seen higher.

A: These numbers are still in flux. The storms over the weekend have added damages, so these numbers are not final. This is still an open incident period. HSEM and FEMA will still be undertaking PDAs in new counties. The Linn County PDA is complete as the threshold of damage was reached. State damage assessment totals will change. These PDAs are used by the state in order to ask for a Presidential Disaster Declaration, and are not used beyond that purpose.

After that Presidential Declaration is received, inspectors will then go into affected areas and develop the most accurate damage assessments. These numbers could be higher or lower than the Preliminary Damage Assessment figures. The detailed inspections ultimately determine what is insured and what is eligible under the various programs. Though it is possible for the total damages to go down from the PDA figure, the numbers usually go up.

The numbers of applications may continue to grow over time as well. The PDA numbers of applicants are almost always less than the actual number of applicants.

*Program Overview and Direct Housing Assistance – Tracy Aupperlee, Director, Individual Assistance Branch, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Steve Castaner, Director, Long Term Community Recovery, FEMA*



Aupperlee reported that FEMA's job is mainly financial through providing rental assistance and home repair for the uninsured. Repair assistance is not contingent on income, though the home must be uninhabitable according to the damage levels and conditions. Aupperlee stated that wells and septic systems are often not covered under programs and the cap for total housing assistance is \$28,800. Aupperlee noted that temporary housing is the first element of the program for individuals. The goal is for people to have a place to live before they start building a new house. She commented that there needs to be proof of a landlord-tenant relationship to be eligible for this assistance, and that payment to a family member to live in their house does not qualify.

Many repairs do not affect inhabitability, Aupperlee stated that habitable means that it can be lived in. If mold can be cleaned and the home sanitized, then it is habitable. Replacement assistance is also a program that Aupperlee discussed. If a home is destroyed, an individual is eligible to receive up to the cap of \$28,800.

FEMA is the provider of last resort after insurance and any loans one may be eligible for. Aupperlee talked about individuals that do not qualify for an SBA loan. She noted that once the cap of \$28,800 for housing is reached, there is no more money available for the individual from the federal government, and volunteer agencies or other nonprofits are needed to help fill the remaining need.

Aupperlee suggested referring to the FEMA daily report for a better idea of total registrations. The report in the Task Force packet was updated as of July 25, 2008. She noted that many referrals occur under the Individuals and Households Program. Aupperlee stated that FEMA will ask applicants if there are any unmet needs related to housing, medical, dental, etc. The application numbers and eligibility rates are still high, indicating that damage is ongoing and the right people are registering. She noted that FEMA has over 30,000 inspections in this disaster with no complaints about inspectors.

Aupperlee stated that there are seven disaster recovery centers currently open. Sixty-three have closed as of today, and 70 centers served over 30,000 people who came through their doors since the beginning of the event.

Castaner stated that the ESF 14 (Emergency Support Function 14) is only activated at the time of catastrophic disasters. This is a relatively new emergency support function for Long-Term Community Recovery Planning. He noted that the Iowa disaster is the third time ESF 14 has been enacted; the first two activations were after Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and after the Greensburg, Kansas, disaster. Castaner commented that there are two primary functions of ESF 14: an internal reporting function and a coordination function. A third function is that of recovery planning. Castaner stressed the importance of working together within a community to develop a plan.

#### *Home Buyouts – Lane Palmer, Iowa Department of Economic Development*

Palmer talked about the summary of the IDED Buyout Program following the 1993 Flood. He noted that Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) were used to fund the housing buyouts. Palmer indicated that \$300 million dollars have been made available through CDBGs this year, and they can be used to match federal dollars. Palmer stressed that amounts on the handout represent only a quarter of the total dollars from 1993 because of matching and various programs. He noted that they disbursed funds through 10 zones. The zones are multi-county and conformed to the nature of the disaster. In 1993 local COG officials helped distribute the funds.

*Current Status in Iowa – Susan Runnells, Displaced citizen of Oakville and Pat Shey, Cedar Rapids City Council Member*

Susan Runnells provided an account of the Oakville flooding and aftermath through her personal experience. She related the following information to the Task Force.

Louisa County consists of 401.92 square miles; Oakville consists of .42 square miles. There are 181 homes and 22 businesses. Between 1996 and 2007 there were six building permits issued. Oakville struggled financially before the flood. Its city budget is \$189,000. Oakville is very worried about getting lost in the hubbub of the flooding and disasters. Oakville has a lot of fixed-income and low-income families and individuals. The current population is 439. We've lost about 25 people since 2000, so we're not growing. Median income in 2005 was \$37,944, compared to the state median of \$43,609. Our home values are estimated at about \$64,000, compared with a state average of \$106,600 as of 2005. Problems we have now: Four miles east of us is the Mississippi River and just north is the Iowa River. When a levee was built in June over one road out of town, we had only one road in or out of town. Then the levee broke and our town became completely inaccessible. We were 100% flooded. Many of our residents have been denied SBA loans because of income restrictions; they don't have enough money to cover the loans. Many did not have flood insurance because we don't live in a floodplain.

For many in Oakville, the costs of repair far exceed the value of their homes. Once we exceed the cap of FEMA grants, there is no more aid. We worry about paying our mortgages. We're worried about borrowing to repair our homes. I will have to borrow twice as much as I owe right now on the house to fix it.

The levee broke June 14. We got back into our homes on June 29 and we had to wade into our homes. The water was flowing on both sides of my home. There was a temporary levee built, a 4-5 foot levee, that held the water back. Just two weeks ago we had to sandbag to reinforce it after rains over the past few weeks. The river is so full of stuff that the water has nowhere to go but up. In 1993 the Army Corps of Engineers said that they were going to fix what broke. Now that we know what can happen at our location where the Iowa River joins the Mississippi River, we really worry about what is in store for our community.

One-hundred percent of our homes have been damaged. I now live with my son and his family in their driveway in a nearby town. My other stepson is living with them, too. My belongings are stored in locations in different towns and places. There is no sense of normalcy or when it will be better. Louisa County does not have many mobile home parks, and some would be too far to drive. If FEMA would calculate manufacturing, transport, furnishing, and lot rental for a year and give that to me, that would solve all my problems.

The water was filthy. We have hog lots nearby, and the trees I had recently planted are now dead. I have no idea when I will feel safe and have my grandchildren over to play. I have no idea how long it will be. And we're scared to death of rain. What I really want to drive home is that I am so worried about borrowing so much money. I qualify for an SBA loan, but that won't even begin to cover my expenses. I have no faith that this won't happen again, and then what?

Cedar Rapids City Council Member Pat Shey provided some statistics from the Cedar Rapids area:

- 0 flood-related deaths
- The river crested at 31.12 feet, 12 feet higher than 1993
- 10 square miles or 14% of the city has been impacted by the flood
- 18,623 persons were estimated to be in the flood-impacted area
- 7,198 parcels affected

- 5,390 residential properties
  - 1,049 commercial properties
  - 84 industrial properties
  - 51 agricultural
  - 486 property tax-exempt properties
  - 138 others (utilities, railroad companies, etc.)
- Damage assessment figures as of July 21:
  - 47 Purple designations
  - 457 Red designations
  - 4,340 Yellow designations
  - 1,636 Green designations

Shey stated that Cedar Rapids is taking several paths to recover, including a task force that meets every day at City Council headquarters working on housing. Shey noted the need to close the gap in available affordable homes through the engagement of local homebuilders. He stated that Cedar Rapids is looking at building neighborhoods as small communities and that they view this as an opportunity to change the way they do business.

*Lessons Learned From a National Perspective – John Turnbull, National Development Council (Dallas) and Bill Goldsmith, Community Partners (Chicago)*

Turnbull noted that bringing grants into small businesses is as important as supporting private residences for communities. He suggested communicating closely with nonprofits that can connect people to community resources. Turnbull noted that nonprofits led the effort in New Orleans because the government could not set priorities.

New Orleans tried to make plans for sustainable communities, how to build greener. Policies were created that were not financially attainable. They got so caught up with what they wanted to do in the future that they forgot about what was needed today.

Turnbull reiterated the importance of focusing recovery on targeted areas in an effort to create critical mass that is emotional and financial. He also emphasized a need to engage every community and stakeholder.

Turnbull stated that Block Grants can be loaned in anticipation of receiving that money and stressed the importance of bridging the long-term availability of funds and the short-term needs. He noted that Public Purpose bonds, which are no-cost funds distributed by nonprofits that are given back to the government in 30 years at no cost, are a good tool to use. He also suggested providing incentives to small rental property owners to fix up buildings and to keep rents low for five years to help with immediate needs.

Goldsmith discussed efforts in Chicago including a 4500-unit development that was formerly the site of public housing. He noted that the city had determined that the buildings were no longer viable, but people were still living there. He stated they looked to meet immediate needs while also looking to the future.

Goldsmith stressed that identification of who is going to stay, and who is going to go is important to determine what kind of housing they can afford. He stated that one could possibly build in a certain way that fills the gap in the market for those affected by the disasters.

Goldsmith asked that the Task Force consider what is happening in their communities and use that information to build communities better to meet the needs of the next century.

One Task Force member noted that before the flood, Cedar Rapids was 600-700 units short of affordable housing. The people that need assistance are those that use payday loans.

### **Issue Identification**

McKeen reiterated the charge of the Task Force and Commission to frame the discussion for the afternoon. She stated that the deliberations will require coordination and balance of many factors and noted a comment from earlier in the day about the need to look at this challenge by thinking about providing “homes” rather than “housing.” She noted three key areas to consider: immediate housing, transitional housing, and rebuilding. McKeen also talked about a need to identify priorities and gaps in those areas and the impacts on people in those areas.

During this portion of the discussion, Task Force and Resource Group members were encouraged to identify and talk about the housing issues that are affecting lowans in areas affected by the disasters.

#### *Immediate Housing*

Immediate needs are considered those that need to be addressed as soon as possible. The group expressed a desire to identify immediate needs and recommend action to address them. The group commented that a Presidential Declaration helps but that it is for public assistance, not for individual assistance. Discussion shifted to the requirements to be considered a major disaster and the need to have structural damage, not just water damage with no structural damage to qualify for assistance.

There was discussion regarding resources available to help people sort out their situation and make decisions that need to be made when seeking federal help and to learn how to prioritize their needs. The group also talked about the need to identify a timeline so individuals can begin to rebuild if they choose to and the stress and disruption caused by the uncertainty.

Group members commented on the high number of lowans age 60 or older affected by the damage and the need to consider what they can afford. There may be many looking at rental units versus owner-occupied housing. The disasters may stimulate a shift in thinking among older people in other circumstances about the types of housing they may need or choose.

For low-income lowans a buyout may not be feasible because they would be upside down on their loan. Some suggested looking at other options and alternatives to FEMA trailers, such as Section 8 housing that currently have space available.

A sense of urgency was emphasized. Many Task Force members stated the key issue of today is separating the here and now versus the big picture, especially considering that winter is looming. lowans, unlike other parts of the nation, cannot live outside in the winter, and the immediate need is to get everyone inside for the winter while addressing ancillary issues later. Some suggested looking for owners of rental properties that are now abandoned and work with them in an effort to create more housing.

FEMA is still getting more than 200 registrations a day, and identification of applicants is an ongoing process. FEMA has had some 700 families that have worked through this process, and that number continues to grow. The group felt that the housing problem would not be solved by FEMA mobile homes alone, though they felt a bit of good fortune with the mobile home parks in the Cedar Rapids ready for the FEMA mobile homes. There is a clear sense of urgency to obtain additional FEMA mobile homes for communities expressing need.

Some indicated that the \$28,800 figure that is discussed is a true indicator of the money that people are getting from this program. A simple breakdown of the funds distributed by FEMA breaks down to about \$5,500 per recipient, while FEMA on a national level gives out around \$4,000 per person during a disaster.

Concern was expressed that some of the smaller units that FEMA provides are not adequate for families, and are only barely adequate for individuals or a couple.

The group felt it was important to identify price points for the range of needs in housing with needs for low and middle income homes. Housing is then needed to meet those price points.

Task Force members indicated the need for a true assessment of the damage. It was noted that in Des Moines, inspectors go inside and out to determine the damage while FEMA does not go inside to assess damage. Final and accurate data is hard to obtain in the current circumstances, but is important for making wise decisions.

Because people are struggling to navigate the system and programs, some supported the creation of a database or list of people and organizations that affected residents can turn to for advice and counseling based on their various problems.

Some in the group felt the need to identify a process that included identification of housing for the next 12-18 months to meet these immediate needs in communities. Some who are now living with family and friends will be leaving that setting and in need of housing prior to cold weather. The group also felt the immediate need to provide financial education and to match individuals with financial resources to make the repairs to their homes.

There is a very real shortage of trained personnel to conduct inspections and tradesmen to build the housing, wherever it may be needed or located. To address the shortage of inspectors and other necessary services, some suggested identifying and training volunteers for small and rural towns to help with estimates since many people are not able to afford the \$100 - \$200 that is charged for an estimate.

### *Transitional Period*

Transitional housing needs span a time period up to two years. Task Force members felt there were two co-occurring crises in Iowa: the mortgage foreclosure and this disaster. It was noted that there could be a possible tie between foreclosed homes that are vacant that are possibly FHA or VA insured and housing needs. If vacant foreclosed homes could be accessed to help meet the housing needs the options should be examined.

A representative of Iowa Prison Industries was present and asked to outline potential housing services that could be developed. Roger Baysden, Deputy Director of Iowa Prison Industries, described potential support or partnerships with the state in housing. Thus far, Prison Industries has provided cleaning supplies and cloths. Prison Industries and Iowa Finance Authority leaders have also talked about the potential to manufacture homes and transport them to communities where local contractors could build the foundation in the communities. Iowa Prison Industries indicated they would help where they could. The Governor's House Program in South Dakota was cited as a potential best practice and could be examined for replication in Iowa.

Iowa communities have many existing older homes that have withstood forces of nature for decades or a century and remain structurally sound. These structures should not be overlooked in planning for future use.

It was suggested and agreed that those who go through a crisis can be considered a special needs person. Each special needs person has a case worker to help them navigate an unfamiliar system. A similar structure should be considered for victims of the Iowa disasters. The Realtors Association has provided funds to assist within communities with housing needs that has included making mortgage payments and paying legal fees. The options for public/private cooperation and the private sector role were introduced.

Mitigation and buyout decisions loom as great uncertainties for affected individuals and cities. Group members indicated they would not know until at least October about any of the floodplain boundaries. Members indicated that, in the interest of time, some buyouts, also referred to as acquisitions, need to occur before the floodplain maps are done.

RIO staff that work in this area quickly provided an overview of hazard mitigation programs. Decisions on buyouts are based on a cost-benefit analysis over time. It is more likely that buyout options are made available to residents in areas where there is repeated flooding. FEMA provides 75% of the cost of the buyout; the state provides 10%, and the local government is required to provide 15%. In some communities, the 15% would be a prohibitive burden, and the state is working through a waiver request at this time.

The SBA wraparound mortgage program was mentioned as a source of financial help. More information is needed.

Resources to help individuals and communities navigate the programs and know how best to make decisions was again brought up. A decision matrix or phone tree could be set up to work through the different resources available. The group felt that if an online resource or clearinghouse was created it could also serve as a way to populate a database to provide current data. It was suggested that <http://www.louisianarebuilds.info/> is an example that could be reviewed as a potential best practice.

Task Force member Bobbi Bendickson is involved with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) and suggested many of those coordinated resources exist. Jamie Haberl of Safeguard Iowa is a private sector preparedness program targeted to business and industry who could be helpful and should be engaged.

Some asked if legislation could be passed to suspend the income barriers for CDBG funds. IDED replied that income requirements cannot be suspended according to federal rules.

The discussion shifted to landlords and rental property. Many small or “mom and pop” landlords cannot afford to make repairs and improvements right now. To address a similar problem in Chicago, a trust was created to match funding from the legislature to more efficiently bring the properties online and to avoid foreclosure.

The group felt that cities and counties need property tax dollars to operate and will suffer with more properties that are not paying taxes because of disaster damage that has taken their business or created a lag time to become able to pay. Some supported state-funded tax abatement for landlords who rebuild or renovate a home or multi-family residence devastated by the weather so the local community is still receiving the tax funds.

### *Rebuilding*

Rebuilding efforts address the longer-term activities to address the housing issues. The group felt that it was important to get them back as soon as possible, but that could be done in segments or phases. Examples from 1993 included work on the basements of homes first and

then moving toward other affected areas. This would provide time in the interim for other decisions to be made and for affordability to be addressed.

The Task Force wants to consider developing a comprehensive state plan for housing. There is currently no comprehensive housing plan for the state. One of the reasons Oakville went underwater is because of actions taken by communities upstream. Occurrences that used to be every 500 years are now a more regular occurrence.

### **Gaps Identification and Prioritization**

Throughout the discussion, Task Force members recognized the ties between housing issues and other agencies and issues. There is a lot of crossover between transportation, energy, economic development, infrastructure, storm water management and others.

The point was made that the reason communities build near rivers is that was the main form of transportation years ago and it is imperative to think about the history and how much of that history is lost or kept if the city is in a floodplain.

Some are in favor of rebuilding downtowns in communities and not sprawling out into more new fields while downtowns sit vacant. RISE funds and possible exceptions made to its limits were mentioned.

The group also felt that when looking at rebuilding, the notion may have to change to smaller homes versus a typical 1,600 square foot home with three bedrooms and two car garages if goals of sustainability and livability are to be maintained.

The group felt that at some point, those that are now paying rent and still paying a mortgage will realize it's better to walk away versus a double payment. Some banks are working with homeowners to defer mortgage payments for three to four months with no negative scores. The group felt that legislation to address this may be needed.

There are also two black boxes with buyouts: FEMA will allow communities to apply, but there is not a clear rubric for what communities can apply. The state uses a black box rubric to determine who gets funded and what the funds are. All the money from FEMA will not be enough; local finances will not be enough. The state needs to consider increasing its share of the funding needed to proceed with buyouts.

The group also noted the state has an ongoing shortage of rental housing even in "normal" times and would like to see IFA modify the rules to motivate more multifamily units to be created.

The following were identified as immediate, transitional, and rebuilding needs. Many were discussed the previous pages.

#### ***Immediate needs:***

- Attainable, quality individual assistance
- Path to certainty for individuals and communities
- Individual and community housing and financial plan
- Counselors or caseworkers for victims
- Create local process to have the best information and cooperation in the community
- Communication within communities
- Addressing uncertain timelines with decisions
- Complete data for decision making

- A true assessment of the cost of the event
- Double payment help
- Foreclosure relief
- Rental property repair
- Price points information and housing to match

***Transitional:***

- Uncertain timelines
- Provide a path to certainty for individuals and communities
- Counseling
- Individual and community housing and financial plan
- Double payment help
- Communication
- Capacity: contractors, inspectors, workers
- Universal design
- Data for decision making
- Price points determined and housing stock available in that range
- Planning
- Statewide comprehensive housing plan
- Link to other issues
- Acquisition
- Local bonding capacity
- Subsidy for those in the 500-year floodplain
- Cost gaps filled
- Rental repair

***Long Term:***

- Acquisition
- Planning
- Statewide comprehensive housing plan
- Link to other issues
- Denser housing plans
- Subsidy for the 500-year floodplain
- Foreclosed homes
- Communication
- Financial literacy at community colleges
- Double payment help
- Energy efficiency
- Mobility issues
- Storm water issues
- Housing issues
- Sewers on the outside of town
- Land availability
- Utilize abandoned downtown properties
- Infrastructure to expand housing
- History into the future

**Recommendations**

The following sets of topics that need to be included in the recommendations were identified by Task Force members through their discussion. They reached consensus on these topics for



recommendations, agreed they are all high priority, and understand they need to be collapsed into several more-encompassing recommendations for inclusion in the Task Force Report.

***Immediate Recommendations:***

- Relaxed regulations
- Count the number of mobile homes needed and the number of pads available and needed
- Get as many manufactured homes in the state as possible
- Create capacity for individuals to make informed decisions about their options and their costs
- Decision-making matrix and funding for local capacity to implement to assist individuals and the community
- IFA and IDED gather input and online counseling
- Foreclosure relief through IFA and IHOPE
- Create damage estimates for how much it will cost to fix a house
- Look to appraisal industry or retired contractors to help meet shortfall in available inspectors
- Council of Governments that offer CBDG funding and their estimators
- Private support in certain services with public sector
- Bring information about current and pending programs in one place with eligibility and application data
- Complete planning and rules for use of state funds that may be shifted to floods
- Track and identify national resources

***Transitional Recommendations:***

- Speed up the process to reclaim abandoned property
- Assess best practices from other agencies and states including South Dakota's Governor's House and potential application to Iowa Prison Industries
- Look at the Minnesota Forgivable Seconds program as a potential model – after insurance, SBA and FEMA dollars
- Identify private sector partners to donate mass quantities of products for rebuilds
- Gather 36-month housing need/demand in communities statewide to aggregate production
- Encourage employer assisted financing/underwriting/down payment assistance
- Identify alternate financing options and pool second mortgage funds
- Look at various designs to include energy efficiency and universal design
- Explore Regency's inventory to fill transitional needs
- Coordinate new design and models for neighborhoods.
- Review past decisions and use information to inform and support community decision making
- Keep track of best practices from work this year...and worst practices
- Adjust Enterprise Zones around the state to apply in flood-affected communities, not just low income communities
- Tax abatement
- Local bonding capacity should be considered

***Long Term Recommendations:***

- Develop a statewide comprehensive housing plan
- Sustainable strategies should be emphasized
- Livability should be emphasized
- Promote statewide inventory and assessment of housing and capacity

- Develop permanent gap-filling programs, such as a lease/purchase program
- Promote inventory we have rather than continuing sprawl
- Promote a “buy local” program to keep the work in the local community
- Provide for technical assistance for communities, perhaps through the COGs
- Review and broaden TIF rules for affected areas

### **Process for Completing the 45-Day Report and Recommendations**

McKeen outlined the proposed process to develop a draft report, including a meeting between SPPG, the co-chairs and Joe O’Hern very soon. There will be consistency in format in the reports across the nine task forces to allow the Commission the ability to digest all nine reports in a short time frame. A near-final draft of the report will be circulated for comment. There will likely be no more than 48 hours to return comments. It is part of SPPG’s responsibility to transform the Task Force’s discussion and decisions into the report to the Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission.

### **Closing Comments and Adjourn**

Chair Jim Davis thanked participants for their hard work and reiterated his priority to have the best Housing Report that can be developed.